The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1901. NO. 38

LOCAL NOTES.

—Marshall Yocum is visiting among friends in Stone valley.

—Ceorge Hommon, Sr., of Birmingham, was a visitor to Mapleton on Monday.

—An adjourned meeting of Huntingdon Presbytery was held at Huntingdon last week.

—Andrew Yetter and daughter, of Juniata county, spent Sunday in Mapleton with his sons.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Joshua Noland, of Mount Union, has been granted an increase of a pension to twenty-four dollars per month.

—Among our callers yesterday were our friends I. N. Quarry, of Cass township, and Curtis Greenland, of Union township.

—While coasting last Saturday on "Tow Hill" Miss Marie Shore had two teeth knocked out. A collision caused quite a mix but none others was injured.

—William Reed, the Huntingdon dry goods merchant, will be one of a party of eight hundred who will sail next February on a three-months' tour of the Holy Land.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Boring, of Union township, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Wright, of Cass township, are attending State Grange and visiting friends at Johnstown.

—Zero weather is unusual in this latitude so early in the winter but that is what we experienced last Friday morning. Saturday morning the mercury registered four degrees above zero.

—The freight station at this place was broken into Monday night and assistant agent John S. Hicks is minus his overcoat. Some damage was done but nothing else of value was secured. The thief forced the door to gain entrance.

—If you have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Samples free, at J. G. Gillam's store.

—The McVeytown correspondent to the Newton Hamilton *Watchman* says: An explosion of a gas generator in the cellar of C. P. Dull's residence caused some excitement in town one day last week and but for the presence of workmen a fire would have resulted.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company is experimenting with incandescent electric lights on passenger trains on lines west of Pittsburg. Should the experiments prove satisfactory the system will be extended to all the passenger trains on lines operated by this company.

—The Harrisburg *Star-Independent* last Wednesday celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by issuing a sixteen-page edition containing much valuable historical information and a fac-simile of the first page of the edition of December 4, 1876. The *Star-Independent* is a progressive newspaper and has made a rapid stride in the first quarter of a century of its existence. We wish it continued prosperity.

—Over in Lewisburg the milkmen formed a combination to raise the price of milk to eight cents per quart. The customers concluded to form a combination also and decided to use condensed milk. Last week the milkmen notified their former customers that the combination had been abandoned and the old price would prevail whereupon the people concluded to resume the use of the lacteal fluid.

—Miss Mary J. Miller last Thursday went to Huntingdon and remained until Monday, when she started for Salida, Colorado, where she will remain this winter with her nephew and niece, Charles M. Stever and Mrs. Grace M. Lightner. We wish her a safe journey and a pleasant sojourn in the Centennial state. She is accompanied by Mrs. Robert Johnson who has been visiting in Pennsylvania.

—The Newton Hamilton *Watchman* last Saturday entered upon its twenty-third volume. Bro. Morrison's path has not always been strewn with roses but in spite of the briers he always manages to bob up serenely. Were it not for the *Watchman*, Heimach's goat might have lived a life of obscurity and the Newton Hamilton drum corps would not have been known beyond the town limits. The country paper always elevates things meritorious and wins praise often for men nnd things that have no merit. The *Watchman* will not be omitted from the list when the roll of useful country journals is called. May it and its editor life long and prosper.

—The trustees of the German Baptist church of the Middle district of Pennsylvania, acting in conjunction with a committee appointed by the church, have decided to dispose of the Old Folks' Home, located at Shirleysburg, this county, and erect a similar institution at Martinsburg, Blair county. The proposed new Home will occupy a space of 40x61, and will cost it is estimated from $3,000 to $5,000.

—No one can reasonably hope for good health unless his bowels move once each day. When this is not attended to, disorders of the stomach arise, biliousness, headache, dyspepsia and piles soon follow. If you wish to avoid these ailments keep your bowels regular by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when required. They are so easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Howard Naugle, of Orbisonia, a young man who for the past year has been employed in the quarry of the Pittsburg White Sand company at this place, had his right eye cut by a spall from a sledge last Friday morning. Dr. Spangler dressed the injured organ but it is probable that the sight is destroyed. The young man went home Friday evening. We hope the injury may not be so great as is feared.

—Smallpox is prevalent in many parts of Pennsylvania and the state board of health anticipate an epidemic of this disease. Vaccination, personal cleanliness and proper sanitation about all premises are urged as precautions against the disease. It is suggested that temporary hospitals be prepared for the proper isolation of patients. Every means possible should be used to prevent the spread of the loathsome disease.

—Passenger train No. 17, on the Middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, better known as "Oyster" express, has been removed from the passenger schedule of the Pennsylvania railroad and its place will be taken in the future by St. Louis express, which leaves Harrisburg at 11.15 p. m. Hereafter St. Louis express west will stop at Marysville, Duncannon, Newport, Millerstown, Mifflin, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Tyrone or all the places that "Oyster" express stopped except Cove Station.

—Lotta Sanford has brought suit against Spruce Creek township to recover damages to the amount of $5,000. On September 17th while plaintiff was driving near Spruce Creek station, where there is an embankment thirty feet in height, her horse became entangled in a barbed wire fence and horse, vehicle and occupant were thrown down the embankment and plaintiff received serious injuries. Negligence is charged in not maintaining the retaining wall at this point and in the use of barbed wire instead of a proper guard rail.

—M. J. Cooney, aged 40 years, of 1620 Lombard street, Philadelphia, who is employed as foreman of masons at Vandevander's bridge, north of Mapleton, was struck on the bridge this morning by Atlantic express and received serious internal injuries. The train was running on the north track and Mr. Cooney was walking from it when it struck him. The train was stopped and he was put on board and brought to the station and from there taken to M. P. Truax's where he boards. We have not learned the extent of his injuries.

—Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue. Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggist in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Last Wednesday William C. Barkley, of Union township, foreman at the Juniata works of the Keystone Sand company, met with a serious accident. He went into the quarry to assist one of the men in sledging a large rock. Another rock above him slipped down and struck him on the hip. He stepped aside to get out of the way and as he did so the rock turned catching his left ankle between it and another rock. The bones at the ankle joint are said to be crushed and it is feared that in consequence he may be a cripple for life. We hope it may not prove so serious.

—Emory G. Fleck, a highly esteemed resident of Huntingdon, died suddenly at his home in that place yesterday morning at 5.30 o'clock, of heart trouble. He arose a short time before and had started the kitchen fire. In the meantime his wife had come down to the kitchen. Mr. Fleck walked to the hydrant to draw a glass of water when he was taken suddenly ill and fell to the floor. By the time his wife reached him he was dead. Deceased had been a member of the Lutheran church since childhood and was a member of Standing Stone Conclave, No. 134, Improved Order Heptasophs. He was aged 44 years, 6 months and 23 days and is survived by his wife and three children.

—Last Wednesday James W. Roles was moving his family from Lack, Juniata county, to Mount Union. He had shipped his goods from Shade Gap and had hired a carriage of liveryman E. M. Beers at Mount Union to bring over his family. Upon reaching the crossing at the covered bridge north of Shirleysburg an extra coal train on the East Broad Top road struck the conveyance just back of the horses, killed both horses, throwing them over an embankment into Aughwick creek, wrecked the carriage and threw the occupants out. Mr. Roles, his wife and five children were in the carriage. All escaped with a few bruises except a daughter who had her collar bone broken. Mr. Roles is an uncle of our townsmen, Frank and John Yetter.

—At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania held in Philadelphia last Wednesday, Hon. George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon, was elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, having a majortty of one thousand out of a vote of seventy-four hundred. Judge Orlady was made a Mason in Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, Huntingdon, August 9, 1875, and was elected Worshipful Master in December, 1878. He is a thirty-third degree Mason and is in every way fitted to fill creditably the high position to which he has been chosen. This is the second time Mt. Moriah Lodge has been thus honored, the late Hon. J. Simpson Africa having attained to the same distinction and subsequently was chosen Right Worshipful Grand Master. We congratulate the Judge on his election and hope he may live through the successive steps which will place him in the Grand Master's chair.

Saw Death Near.

"It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good doctors said she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery and persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It's absolutely guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung diseases. Price, 50c and $1.00 at W. H. Spangler's. Trial bottles free.

—From 20,000 pounds to 100,000 pounds capacity for freight cars in twenty years was a marvelous change which has revolutionized the transportation methods of the world but the end has not yet been reached. Last week the Pennsylvania experimented with new box cars loaded with 110,000 pounds of grain. Several trains were made up with such cars at Chicago and moved east over the two lines. In moving these trains of cars, each of which contained 110,000 pounds of freight, careful records were taken of the results, and it has been demostrated that 30 cars containing 110,000 each, or 3,300,000 pounds, can be hauled almost as easy as 35 cars with the same amount of freight. This is not surprising when frictional resistance on journals and rails and resistance of the atmosphere are taken into consideration.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, af Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite. Try it. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed. For sale by W. H. Spangler.

The Rockville Bridge.

The formal turning over of the great bridge of the Pennsylvania railroad across the Susquehanna river at Rockville marked the termination of the work upon the greatest railroad bridge in the world, a triumph of twentieth century engineering.

Although the bridge is practically ready for use no trains will be run over it until next summer, owing to the great changes being made in the company's trackage through Marysville, which is one of the most important items of the improvements at Rockville.

The construction of the bridge was let to the Drake & Stratton company, having the east and H. S. Kerbaugh the west end. The plans were made under the direction of Chief Engineer William H. Brown by H. S. Righter, and the construction work is under the supervision of Mr. George Nauman.

The excavation for the foundation of the first pier at the Rockville end of the bridge was begun on Sunday, April 15, 1900. The first stone was laid May 1, 1900, and it was then expected that two years would be consumed in finishing the bridge.

The Pennsylvania company has realized the necessity for a new bridge at Rockville for many years, as the old iron bridge, built in 1874, was not sufficiently strong to carry the heavy modern locomotives; it has but two tracks and so is inadequate for the increasing traffic, and repairs were coustantly made. On the new bridge four trains can be run at speed at the same time.

The new bridge contains 100,000 cubic yards of masonry, and cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. On the west end it is 500 feet lower down stream than the old bridge and 40 feet on the east end. It runs at right angles to the current, while the old bridge runs diagonally across the river. The length between the abutments along the springing line is 3,791 feet; 48 spans of 70 feet each, 42 piers 8 feet wide, and 5 abutment piers of 19 feet each. The width on top between outside coping is 52 feet.

The bridge is composed, strictly speaking, of six complete bridges, divided by the abutments on each end and six abutment piers, every eighth pier being an abutment pier, with a width over twice as great as the ordinary ones. This allows eight spans to be built at once, the large pier sustaining the great pressure due to the weight of the arches. In case of damage by flood to one or more spans the weight of the remaining arches would have a tendency to push over the small piers, consequently the necessity of abutment piers. There was no difficulty in getting a good foundation for the piers. During low water one can see rocks above the surface in many places. On the west side it was necessary to blast out the rocks to allow the stone work to be started below the surface of the water.

Coffer dams were sunk for each pier, puddled with clay found nearby, the water pumped out and the shallow layer of gravel, varying from two to four feet, removed. The foundation was then brought to the proper height, with concrete made in the proportion of six parts of stone, three of sand and one of hydraulic Portland cement, and the neat stone work laid on top. The outside of the piers consist of ashlar, while the backing is of concrete. No grouting was done on the bridge, as is generally the case, its place being taken by concrete. A narrow gauge track extending out into the river, about fifteen feet above the water, was used for hauling out all the material. The stone used in this bridge is a white sandstone commonly found near the bituminous coal region, and was quarried in Pennsylvania, mostly in the counties of Clearfield, Cambria, Beaver, Indiana and Westmoreland. To produce sufficient stone for this structure many new quarries were opened and hundreds of men put in to keep the work moving.

The piers are built of twenty-four-inch stone, while the spandrel walls consist of twenty-two, twenty and eighteen-inch stone. Derrickboats were used in building the piers, although at times the water got so low that they were handled with difficulty. Altogether it was a most fortunate year for bridge building, as there were no floods, the water being lower than for many years.

The centres upon which the arches were built were made of four-inch yellow pine, bolted together with three-fourth-inch bolts and joints strengthened with iron straps and gusset plates. About 2,300 pounds of iron was used in each centre, making the total weight about seven tons. The thickness of the centres is twelve inches. They are placed three feet apart, resting on twelve-inch by twelve-inch sills, supported by piles driven along the side of each pier. After the piers were finished the centres were placed for eight spans for one-half the width of the bridge; upon these were built a narrow gauge track for hauling out stone, sand and cement, and also a traveler truck with a gauge of twenty feet; the traveler consists of a derrick with boiler and engine upon wheels so that it can be moved at will. Each contractor used these travelers and with them all the stone in the arches was laid.

The spandrel walls above the piers and the top of the arches are filled with concrete. This was made in a mechanical mixer, on shore, and put in at night, thus not interfering with the work of the stone masons in day time. After eight spans were built for one-half the width of the bridge the centres were moved over and the other half built, and so on until the last arch was keyed on September 19.

The bridge is level and straight except for four spans on each end, the east side having a six degree and the west a five degree curve. In the centre of the bridge a seventeen-inch stone wall supports a wooden conduit in which will be placed cables for the telegraph wires.

The top of the arches is being covered with concrete made of fine screenings, and upon this asphalt will be laid, giving a smooth and water tight surface. Drainage is provided in the shape of two six-inch cast iron pipes over each pier.

Some idea of the immensity of the structure can be gained from a scrutiny of the figures showing the amount of material used in its construction. Two thousand cars of ballast, containing an aggregate of 130,000,000 pounds, and 820 cars of sand, weighing in the aggregate 45,000,000 pounds, went into the composition of the concrete work. For the filling of the valleys over the arches 1,000 car loads of cinder will be used.

In all about 9,000 car loads of material, averaging 65,000 pounds to the car, will have been used in the construction of the completed bridge.—*Harrisburg Star-Independent.*

How to Cure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

James R. McKim.

James R. McKim, who was a resident of Mapleton more than thirty years ago, died suddenly at his home in Cromwell township, Thanksgiving evening, November 28, 1901. The night before his death Mr. McKim had attended the revival meeting in progress at Monroe chapel and had prayed earnestly for the salvation of the people of the community. In the morning he complained of a pain in his head and that night his labors on earth ended. He was a devout man and for more than thirty-five years had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was aged 61 years and 8 months and had been twice married. He is survived by his second wife, three sons and three daughters. The remains were interred at Orbisonia Sunday, December 1st. While residing in Mapleton Mr. McKim built the house at corner of Church and Grant streets, now owned by Mrs. Rebecca E. Rex and occupied by John Crone.

George W. Himes Killed.

George W. Himes, a freight conductor on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was almost instantly killed at Florin station last Friday night. His train had stopped at Florin and he had gone into the tower for orders. He was returning and had just stepped upon the east bound track when he was struck by an east bound train and hurled some distance. His crew picked him up, carried him into the tower and telegraphed to Mount Joy for a doctor. Before the doctor arrived he expired.

Mr. Himes was a son of Henry Himes and was born near Mapleton. He was aged about 47 years and had been in the employ of the railroad company since he was thirteen years of age. For the past sixteen years he had been a conductor on the Philadelphia division. He is survived by his wife, four daughters and two sons. The family reside at 505½ Muench street, Harrisburg. The remains will be interred at Harrisburg to-day.

THE MESSAGE

President's Review of National Affairs Read to Congress.

URGES WAR ON ANARCHISTS

Relieves No Changes Should Be Made in the Tariff and Advocates Reciprocity.

PUBLICITY A CHECK ON TRUSTS

The President Favors National Supervision and Control of Industrial Combinations—Urges the Re-enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Law—Recommends the Amendment of the Immigration Laws—Pleads For the Up-Building of the Merchant Marine and the Expansion of the Navy — The Isthmian Canal Treaty—The Monroe Doctrine—Recommendations About Cuba, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines—The Army—The Other Topics Discussed.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt s first annual message, which was read before the Senate and House of Representatives, is, in part, as follows:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 3th of September President McKinley was shot by an Anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President have a pecularily sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling the victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of Civil War, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed officeseeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

President Roosevelt then pays a high tribute to the late President as a man, a citizen and a statesman. In concluding his eulogy the President said: "We mourn a good and great President who is dead, but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death."

The President, in referring to the crime which so shocked the community, said that the blow was aimed not at the President, but at every symbol of government. It was the bold defiance of anarchy, of all law and order. The Anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order.

President Roosevelt then declares that anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable. He urges Congress to enact such legislation as will bar all Anarchists or persons justifying the murder of those placed in authority from entering the country. The President continues: The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who, by the Constitution or by laws, is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offence against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offence against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade, for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime.

President Roosevelt refers in congratulatory terms to the prosperity of the nation, but utters a warning to the men who seek to add to their possessions by gambling in any form and unwise speculation, as they are a source of menace not only to themselves, but to others. If the business world loses its head it loses what legislation cannot supply.

The President then considers the great accumulations of wealth and large industrial corporations. He says that the creation of great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own. The process has aroused much antagonism, the President observes, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth, yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

President Roosevelt advises caution in dealing with the abuses involved in the question of industrial combinations. He remarks: It cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions, and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more than others, but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries, but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

President Roosevelt says that there are real and grave evils connected with trusts, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils. He continues:

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised, and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

The President believes that the first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts. Publicity is the only sure remedy that can be invoked. The Government, he declares, should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the large corporations engaged in interstate business. Continuing he says:

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them, and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business.

The President then states that if Congress does not have the power to frame a law which will enable the Federal Government to exercise the control referred to, then, he believes, a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

He recommends the creation of a Cabinet officer to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

After referring to the present prosperous condition of the wage-workers the President remarks that every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this state of affairs and its improvement wherever possible. He says that our labor should be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

President Roosevelt declares that our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. He believes that a comprehensive law should be enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to include all persons who are known to be Anarchists, and also all persons who are of a low moral tendency; secondly, to secure by a careful test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and to act sanely as American citizens; and thirdly, to exclude all persons who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

The President is in favor of letting the tariff rest without revision for the present. He says:

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was especially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

The natural mine of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

The next subject discussed is the merchant marine. The President says it is discreditable to us as a nation that only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried on our own ships. To remedy this state of things, he continues, would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

For the first time appropriations for irrigation and the reclamation of desert lands are suggested. Appropriations, limited to necessities, are bespoken for the improvement of the rivers and harbors.

The President congratulates the country on the workings of the gold standard money system. He says it is timely and judicious and desirable to maintain. He praises the National Banking law, but says there is need of better safeguards against financial panics, and that the currency should be responsive to trade's demands.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit, but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. This section of the message closes with a demand for strict economy in expenditures.

President Roosevelt writes that experience has shown the wisdom of the purposes of the Interstate Commerce act, but has also shown, possibly, that some of its requirements are wrong certainly, that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

After a brief reference to the splendid work in the way of upbuilding domestic and foreign trade which is being carried on by the Department of Agriculture, the message discusses our insular possessions.

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any State or Territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves.

In Cuba much progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress, and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. Our earnest effort is to help the people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves, and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development.

After calling attention to the crying need of either a Governmental or a privately owned cable to Hawaii and the Philippines to be continued to points in Asia, the message declares that not a single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with view to these effects upon our business prosperity alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin, and complete as soon as possible. The President then tells of the new treaty with Great Britain and if aprppoved says the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

Continuing the President says:

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace, and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different catagory, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it, but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe Doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western Hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed, not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

It is not possible to improve a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay. The President thinks the Naval Militia forces and the National Naval Reserve should receive hearty encouragement.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units, who as officers and enlisted men compose this army are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in combination.

No other citizen deserves so well of the Republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity, and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

The President states that the merit system of making appointment is as American as the common school system, and then recommends the reorganization of the consular service.

Cordial support for the St. Louis and Charleston expositions is bespoken, and then postal affairs are treated. The annual postal deficit has been steadily reduced from $11,411,779 in 1897 to $3,923,727 in 1901. Among the recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked that, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

The message after felicitating the country upon the successful settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprising in China, concludes as follows:

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurance of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Put Her Baby in the Oven.

Mrs. F. Meyers, who lives five miles from Correctionville, Iowa, wrapped her five-months'-old baby Cora in a blanket, put her in the oven of the kitchen stove to keep warm and went out into the yard to gather fuel. When she came back half an hour later the fire in the stove had blazed up and the room was filled with smoke. Rushing to the oven she found the flames leaping from the blanket and clothes and body of her infant. Life was already extinct.

Indians Want to Lease Lands.

Indian Agent Mytonn, of the British Ute reservation at White Rocks, Utah, with five head men of the Utes, had a hearing before Indian Commissioner Jones, at Washington, and asked authority to lease their mineral and grazing lands. There is urgent need at the reservation for irrigation work, and the Indians are anxious to secure revenue.

Fatal Panic in Ferryboat Collision.

Three lives were lost in the collision between the ferryboats San Rafael and Sausalito at San Francisco, Cal. Those drowned were W. G. Crandall, George Tredway, a waiter, and a three-year-old son of Mrs. Waller. In the panic that followed after the boats collided about twenty passengers were more or less injured.

Industrial Revival in Italy.

Signor di Broglio, the Minister of the Treasury, stated to the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the budget for the current year would show a surplus of 41,000,000 lire. He expected that the National finances would show similar surpluses for the next two years, as an industrial revival had set in throughout the country.

Money Crisis in Philippines.

The financial situation in the Philippines is causing alarm there. While the stores are compelled to accept two Mexican silver dollars for one gold dollar under the Commission's enforced parity, Chinese speculators are paying six per cent. premium in American paper money for American gold.

Salt Well Found in Georgia.

Analysis of a sample of brine taken from a new well near Chickamauga Park, Ga., shows that it contains ten per cent. of pure salt. It was struck at a depth of 212 feet. There are no other salt wells in that portion of Georgia.

American Library For Rome.

The establishment in Rome, Italy, of an American library has been ordered by royal decree. The library will contain all publications relating to the New World since its discovery.

Colombia Able to Guard Isthmus.

General Alban, Governor of the Department of Panama, has declared that Colombia is now able to maintain free transit across the isthmus without the United States' aid.

Many New Prisons For Russia.

Many new prisons are planned in Russia because of the partial cessation of banishment to Siberia.

Soldier's Death Sentence Confirmed.

President Roosevelt has confirmed the death sentence imposed on Private Daniel Healy in the Philippines.

Losses to South African Investors.

South African investors have lost $20,000,000 in dividends since the war began.

Thibetan Skull Drums.

A drum of an extreme repulsiveness of nature is one used by the Lamas of Thibet at some of their church ceremonies. For this the craniums of two skulls, preferably children's, are taken, and over the concave side of each is stretched the skin of a snake.

We refund 10c. for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

The average girl is capricious. She will tell a fellow he is the light of her life and then turn him down.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The British boot and shoe trade is largely dependent upon American machinery.

PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.

Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong.

PRINCESS VIROQUA.
Practicing Physician and Lecturer.

"For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women.

"I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement. —Fraternally yours, DR. P. VIROQUA, Lansing, Mich."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for special advice; it is entirely free.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

NO. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,

55 Elm Street, NEW YORK.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

SECRETARY GAGE'S REPORT

Reduction of Revenue to the Extent of $50,000,000 Urged.

FINANCIAL REFORMS SUGGESTED

Proposes Federation of National Banks Into a Great Central Institution For the Distribution of Unemployed Reserves — Recommends a "Guaranty Fund" Plan For the Currency System.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Gage, in his annual report to Congress, takes a stand against the war taxes, and suggests that many of them be repealed, and the Government revenue be cut down to $50,000,000.

He also argues in favor of amending the national banking act, so as to provide for a more elastic currency and its expansion in volume when increase of business requires it.

The Secretary inclines toward a bank which would be a sort of parent institution, though he admits that public animosity toward a central bank, with power of establishing branches, is still too strong to allow the serious consideration of such a project. He thinks, however, that the same advantages might be secured through a federation of banks.

He favors the transfer of the burden of the redemption of greenbacks from the Treasury to banks without interest cost to the Government. The greenbacks, Mr. Gage thinks, would eventually become gold certificates, which he says they ought to be in reality.

Another matter which he treats specially is his renewed recommendation for a remodeling and extension of the Act of March 3, 1891, relating to the carrying of ocean mails by American steamships.

"There is no reason why the United States should be dependent on the auxiliary navies of European powers for our ocean mail service," says the Secretary.

In opening his report, Secretary Gage says:

"The reserve fund and trust fund have been maintained. The redemption of United States notes have been each day adjusted by exchange for gold, so that the full sum of $150,000,000 has been kept unchanged in coin and bullion.

"Upon the withdrawal of Treasury notes as the bullion of 1890 was coined into standard dollars, silver certificates under the Act of March 14, 1900, were substituted to the extent of $10,743,000 to July 1, 1900, and $28,244,000 additional to July 1, 1901. By November 1, 1901, the total exchange reached $45,336,000.

"The gold certificates upon deposit of the metal were increased during the fiscal year by $45,160,270, and in the first quarter of 1902 by $31,801,430 additional.

"The gross gold in the Treasury, including the reserve and the trust fund against certificates, received an addition of $71,270,325.74 during the fiscal year, and a further addition of $34,304,225.50 by October 1, while $13,697,327 more in October brought the aggregate by November 1 to $542,831,849.

"This sum in gold was never before equalled in our annals, and only for a few months some years ago has any other government ever held so much of that precious metal."

While the circulation per capita was $26.50 on July 1, 1900, and $28.52 on October 1, 1901, gold certificates more and more entered into the field of large denominations, and were used almost exclusively in the payment of customs duties and in the settlements at the Clearing House in New York.

Two features are marked in the currency—first, the growing use of gold, and, second, the constant addition to the small denominations of paper.

On March 4, 1900, there was in existence 3617 National banks, with authorized capital stock of $616,308,095; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $244,611,570; circulation secured by bonds, $216,374,975; and circulation secured by lawful money, $38,027,935. Comparing conditions on that day with the close of the fiscal year 1901, there is shown to have been a net increase in banks of 561; of capital, $31,358,600; bonds deposited to secure circulation, $8,607,660; circulation secured by bonds, $107,515,929.

The total amount of bonds purchased and charged to the sinking fund of 1902 from July 1 to November 15, inclusive, was $23,114,420, and the amount disbursed was $41,982,986.39.

Secretary Gage says that the revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were $699,316,530.92, while the expenditures for the same period were $621,598,546.54, leaving a surplus of $77,717,984.38.

The estimated Government revenues for the fiscal year 1902 are figured at $688,633,042, leaving an estimated surplus of $100,000,000; the estimated revenues for 1903 are $712,020,630, leaving an estimated surplus of $23,172,311.53.

Cotton Production Estimate.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, reports 9,674,600 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States in 1901-02. The area picked or to be picked is estimated at 26,802,239 acres, a reduction of 730,216 acres, of 2.6 per cent., from the acreage planted.

Woolen Goods Trade Outlook.

The woolen goods trade is in the between seasons stage, but mills are busy on old orders, and the outlook for the new season is excellent.

Judgments by French Solomons.

Chateau Thierry has just delivered itself of another of those famous judgments which shift the basis of social polity—at least at Chateau Thierry. It is now about three years since that tribunal set up as a maxim of sound law that theft of food by a famishing person of destitute condition is not a punishable offense. To-day it stands forth as the spendthrift's apologist, and in support of the rake's progress—on grounds of social utility. The case involved that essentially French institution, the family council, which petitioned for authority to intervene to protect a wealthy scapegrace from ruining himself. But M. Magnaud laid it down as a fixed principle that prodigality subserves high public interests, money in the hands of a few being like water in the hills, and knowing no rest until it is level with the regions below. The case was dismissed. Its moral seems to be that gambling is a civic virtue, and that no community should be without its Monte Carlo in the Utopia of Chateau Thierry.—Paris Letter to the Pall Mall Gazete.

When Time Hangs Heavily.

Time is never wasted until it "hangs heavily on our hands"—when you are neither working nor enjoying yourself. There may be times when it suits one's mood to "loaf and invite one's soul," but they are rare nowadays. If you don't believe it, consider how the average citizen spends his vacation. Most people work harder and economize their time more grudgingly in getting the most out of it than they do in any other part of the year. They hate to lose a minute of enjoyment.

Of course, there are times—every day—when time seems absolutely wasted, and these are the times when men's tempers are on edge and things go crosswise. Chief among this list of wasted and monotonous intervals is the time spent in waiting for a car, in traveling on it after you get it, in waiting for meals, in fuming over dilatory appointments, or by reaching there too soon. Other instances are where the bore buttonholes you and insists with excessive eloquence in stringing a three-line item into a two-column tale.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Highest Altitudes Possible to Man.

The reason, Signor Mosso tells us, why so few have attempted the ascent of the highest peaks on the face of the earth, is the conviction that man cannot withstand the rarified air of these altitudes. "Heroism shrinks from such prolonged sufferings as those due to lack of health." His own experiments and observations, however, give us assurance that man will be able slowly to accustom himself to the diminished barometric pressure of the Himalayas. "If birds," he says, "fly to the height of 29,000 feet man ought to be able to reach the same altitude at a slow rate of progress."—Pearson's Magazine.

How the Sections Say It.

The woman from New England buys a "table spread," while her sister from the South buys a "table cloth." The woman from Nova Scotia orders the servant to "lay the table," while with most of us natives of the United States the command is to "set the table." In the country the hostess says to her guests, "Sit by," when it is time to eat; in town it is "Please sit down;" in the city among swells there is no further invitation than the announcement of the servant that "Dinner is served."—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Contented Minds Make Happy Homes.

Some of the happiest and most ideal homes, where peace, contentment and harmony dwell, have been the abodes of poor people. No rich carpets covered the floors, no costly paintings were on the walls, and there were no pianos, no works of art; but there were contented minds, and unselfish and devoted lives. Each member of the family contributed as much as possible to the happiness of all, endeavoring to compensate by kindness and intelligence for the poverty of their surroundings.—Success.

Inauguration of Additional Through Car Service to the South.

The Southern Railway announces the inauguration of New Sleeping Car Lines to the South, effective—

Nov. 24. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Jacksonville, via Washington, Richmond and Danville—this in addition to the superb service via Washington, Lynchburg and Danville.

Nov. 30. Special Sunset Limited, Annex Pullman Compartment and Sleeping Car, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, New York to New Orleans, connecting with Sunset Limited for the Pacific Coast.

Dec. 1. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Charleston, S. C., the Route of the Exposition Flyer.

Dec. 2. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, Washington to Pinehurst, N. C., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Jan'y 1. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car, New York to Thomasville, Ga., once a week.

Jan'y 14. "The Southern's Palm Limited," between New York and St. Augustine, also carrying Pullman Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping Car, New York to Aiken and Augusta. This is the most Magnificent and Luxurious Train in the world, composed exclusively of Compartment Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Library, Observation, Dining and Club Cars. The Southern Railway operates Dining Car service on all through trains. For further information call on or address New York offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway, Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent.

An Englishman, thirty years old, may expect thirty-three years two months more of life; a woman of that age thirty-four years one month more.

Being Out of Love.

Being in love is different to all those who are in, but being out of love is the same to everybody.—New York Press.

Unable to Stand For Months Because of Sprained Ankles.

CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL.

(From the Cardiff Times.)

Among the thousands of voluntary endorsements of the great value of St. Jacobs Oil for sprains, stiffness, and soreness, is that of Mrs. G. Thomas, 4 Alexandra Road, Gelli, Ysbrod, near Pontypridd, South Wales, who says:—

"It is with great pleasure that I add my willing testimony to the invaluable excellence of your celebrated St. Jacobs Oil, as experienced in my own case. I sprained both my ankles in walking down some steps so severely that I was unable to stand for several months. The pain I suffered was most severe, and nothing that I used helped me until I applied St. Jacobs Oil, when they immediately became better daily, and in a short time I was able to go about, and soon after I was quite cured. I am now determined to advise all persons suffering from pains to use this wonderful remedy, which did so much for me."

Mrs. Thomas does not enlighten us as to what treatment she pursued during the months she was unable to stand, and during which time she was suffering so much, but we venture to suggest that had she called in any well known medical man he would have at once have prescribed St. Jacobs Oil, for it has conquered pain upwards of fifty years, and doctors know there is nothing so good. The proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil have been awarded twelve gold medals by different international exhibitions as the premier pain-killing remedy of the world. The committees who made the awards were in each instance composed largely of the most eminent medical men obtainable. Mrs. Thomas evidently did not know the high opinion in which St. Jacobs Oil is held by almost every progressive medical man.

When one woman makes a formal call on another woman she seldom stays more than fifteen minues, ten of which she consumes in saying good-bye.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

With the aid of a microphone you can hear a fly walk.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

The first American telescope was put in position at Yale College in 1830.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

South Wales raises more coal than any other part of Great Britain.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Geologists are not the only people who are out for the rocks.

Blessed is the peacemaker, for he generally gets the worst of it.

I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Buy Jones Scales
Send a postal for Bargain Catalogue.
JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
Box N. Y., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Sizes 2½x5 and 3x6 Ft.
Weight 28 and 39 lbs.

NO NEED OF A SPECIAL ROOM; place on dining or library table or the folding stand; set away on side or end. Very strongly made, mahogany frame handsomely finished; 16 best quality balls and 4 finest cues GRATIS; 40 implements with table; patent indestructible cushions; pockets. Book of rules for many other games. Fully as desirable a table for home entertaining as one costing ten times the price. Admits of scientific playing. SENT ON TRIAL. Description and colored plates FREE on request. Write for local agents' addresses.
THE E. T. BURROWES CO.,
135 Spring Street, Portland, Me.
New York, 277 Broadway.
San Francisco, 402 Battery St.

HOLLENDER'S BATHS,
149 West 125th Street,
NEW YORK,
The Largest Russian, Turkish Bath in the World,
Wants stalwart men about 30 years old and six feet tall to teach the business of rubbing, shampooing, etc.
GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID.
Address
HOLLENDER BATHS,
149 West 125th Street, - - NEW YORK

Dr. Benermann's Healing Salve,
Used in his private practice for 30 years, now first given to the public for old ulcers and running sores that your physician has failed to cure. Try it. 25 cents. Prepared only by his daughter, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEYLER, 36 Rush Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. N Y 50

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained.
Sold by 63 Douglas Stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and best shoe dealers everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 SHOES $3.00
UNION MADE

W. L. DOUGLAS
$4.00 Gilt Edge Line Cannot Be Equaled at Any Price.

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. Fast Color Eyelets Used.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high-grade leathers used in $5.00 and $6.00 shoes and are just as good in every way.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cents additional for carriage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles.
CATALOG FREE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
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For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

C. M. Pheasant killed the largest hog reported yet. It weighed 480 pounds.

John Hicks, of Mapleton, accompanied by his cousin, of Ohio, attended the entertainment at Pine Grove last Friday night a week.

A company of farmers has purchased a corn husker and fodder shredder which, it is said, does the work satisfactorily. What next?

Rev. McClain preached an acceptable sermon to a good sized audience at Pine Grove on the afternoon of the first of the present month.

Mrs. A. W. Wright is clerking for her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Boring, this week while the latter is attending the State Grange at Johnstown.

Our stave mill man, D. M. Wagner, has leased D. K. Coder's traction engine and is about ready to run two stave saws. Mr. Wagner has built a house on wheels and Mr. Kiser, his sawyer, moved into it last Monday.

We have gone through a cold November and December has made a good start to keep even with its predecessor. Thermometers registered from three to nine degrees below zero last Thursday morning, J. C. Wright's hanging on the clothes line away from any building which J. C. thinks is the correct test.

The society meets on Friday night of this week. The question for debate is the improvement of public school advantages. I have not learned the exact statement of the question. A turn-out of citizens is important. These exercises are very helpful in a school and we are glad that the example is being followed in other schools.

For the information and benefit of all parties, I wish to say that in my reference in my last items to rubbish in our public road I meant no insinuation against our supervisor but merely called attention to it on account of the danger to the traveling public, as I have done, if my memory is correct, repeatedly. The habit of allowing brush and pieces of rails to lie along the side of the road where fences have been repaired is a very dangerous one. I remember of Richard Chilcott losing about as valuable a mare as he ever owned by stepping on a piece of a broken pole that lay in the public road. If the like were to happen nowadays somebody would most likely have a bill of damage to pay. But the bridge mentioned was intended for our supervisor and having told his son to tell his father about it over two months before, if I had had a horse hurt at it the question would have been settled in the courts as to who was liable for the damage, the supervisor personally or the township. Hastily, the bridge is safe now.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Wilson Averill, of Lewistown, is in the vicinity looking up his interest in his timber land near Hooper's Gap.

The light, caused by the burning of H. Wagner's barn on the night of 2nd inst., was so great that print could have been read at Hare's Valley postoffice, about four miles distant.

The Kimmell sawmill party, on Saturdays en route from Latta Grove to Saltillo, doubtless think there is no place like home and are tuned to do some admirable singing on the way.

Winter set in quite suddenly on the 3d inst. by giving us about four inches of snow, with increasing cold till the morn of the 6th inst. when the murcury column contracted to two degrees below zero.

We were informed a few days ago that Ashman's mill would resume operation on 9th inst. after a shut-down of several months, during the best season for water-power mills that has been for many years.

Isaac Bowman killed three rabbits and Emery McNerland one, a few days ago. Emery would have killed more if he could. Isaac has seen the day he would have shot the heads off of two turkeys instead of wounding them.

Chipmunks have holed up for perhaps several months of torpidity. All the migrating birds, except bluebirds and goldfinches, have gone to their winter resort in the sunny south, and we have made our annual report of their departure to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Hem in Anarchists of all the World." As a remedy for anarchists, Senator Hoar in a recent speech advocated that by common consent of all civilized nations, some tract of land somewhere on the earth's surface, hemmed in from the outer world, be set aside for the confinement of those who counsel the killing of rulers or overthrow of governments. If the above advocated act should become an international law, we imagine it would be one of the grandest laws ever invented, for then we should get rid of anarchists and they could then be where they want to be, with anarchy to their satisfaction; become cannibals if they desired, and eat their own Shollgotches, Cz—sz's, &c.

TODD.

Skating seems to be the subject now.

Oliver Curfman is visiting friends in and about Philipsburg.

Charlie Stapleton, of Saxton, made a business trip to the valley last week.

Albert Stapleton has returned home from a short visit to his brother, Will, of Saxton.

Miss Anna Flanagan, of Altoona, after a short visit with friends in this section, has returned home.

The third local institute was held at Pleasant Grove school house on Saturday, Prof. Dell lecturing at night.

The protracted meeting at Beavertown is in progress, there having been two conversions. May the good work go on.

The reason why George Houck is so pleasant is on account of a young lady coming to make her home with them.

Mrs. Lillie M. Cooper and daughter, Loretta, left on Monday to visit Mrs. Cooper's father-in-law, of Philipsburg.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. J. A. Cook and Mrs. Charles Spangler. That they may soon recover is the wish of their many friends.

We hear not a few complaining about sending and receiving mail and the trouble seems to lay on the route from Cassville to Saxton. We think Uncle Sam had better look up his employees and see where the trouble lies.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the effected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

LATTA GROVE.

Miss Verna Lynn killed a 'possum last week.

A heavy rain and wind storm visited this section Monday night.

Last Friday, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock a. m. the thermometer registered 2° below zero.

J. Frank Wright and wife are attending the sessions of State Grange at Johnstown this week.

Isaac Dell, J. H. Dell and M. Stever sent to Mifflin county for their shoats for killing hogs next year.

M. D. Walker killed a 24-pound gobbler last week and Wesley and L. E. Dell each killed a good turkey hen.

L. R. Smith, of Altoona, is at the home of his parents in the valley. Mr. Smith has been sick for several weeks and this is his first trip out.

Wesley Dell, A. B. Dell and Bert Chilcote have gone to Altoona to work. Jack Dell is working on Wagner's stave mill. Esco Walker and Ora Querry are chopping wood for Mrs. Lynn in Smith valley. Lee, youngest son of J. Quincy Dell, will pack eighty bunches of staves per day.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by W. H. Spangler. 25c.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company will Issue Clerical Orders for 1902.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that clerical orders will be issued for the year 1902 to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near the line of its road.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 21, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen when made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents. 1t

Health and Beauty.

A poor complexion is usually the result of a torpid liver or irregular action of the bowels Unless nature's refuse is carried off it will surely cause impure blood. Pimples, boils and others eruptions follow. This is nature's method of throwing off the poisons which the bowels failed to remove. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are world famous for remedying this condition. They stimulate the liver and promote regular and healthy action of the bowels but never cause griping, cramps or distress. Safe pills. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

THE RECRUIT.

The following poem has been widely published, has been attributed to Kipling and has been several times stolen and claimed as original by various people. It was written by Robert W. Chambers, the novelist, and was first published in the "Pocket Magazine" in January, 1896. The next year it appeared in a volume of Mr. Chambers' poems, issued by Stone & Kimball.—Baltimore Herald.

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"Be gob, ye're a bad 'un;
Now turn out yer toes!
Yer belt is unhookit;
Yer cap is on crookit,
Ye may not be dhrunk,
But, be jabers, ye look it!
Wan—two!
Wan—two!
Ye monkey faced divil, I'll jolly ye through!
Wan—two!
Time! Mark.
Ye march like the aigle in Cintheral park!"

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"A saint it ud sadden
To dhrill such a mug!
Eyes front!—ye baboon, ye!
Chin up! ye gassoon, ye!
Ye've jaws like a goat—
Halt—ye leather lipped loon, ye!
Wan—two!
Wan—two!
Ye whiskered orang-ou-tang, I'll fix you!
Wan—two!
Time! Mark.
Ye've eyes like a bat; can ye see in the dark?"

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"Yer figger wants paddin'—
Shure man, ye've no shape!
Behind ye yer shoulders
Sthick out like two boulders;
Yer shins is as thin
As a pair of pen holders.
Wan—two!
Wan—two!
Yer belly belongs on your back, ye Jew!
Wan—two!
Time! Mark.
I'm dhry as a dog—I can't sphake but I bark!"

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"Me heart it ud gladden
To blacken yer eye,
Yer gettin too bold, ye
Compel me to scold ye—
'Tis halt! that I say—
Will ye heed what I tould ye?
Wan—two!
Wan—two!
Be jabers, I'm dhryer than Brian Boru!
Wan—two!
Time! Mark.
What's wur-ruk fur chickens is sport for the lark."

Sez Corporal Madden to Private McFadden:
"I'll not sthay a gaddin'
Wid dagoes like you!
I'll travel no farther,
I'm dyin' for wather;
Come on, if you like—
Can ye loan me a quarther?
Ya-as, you!
What—Two?
And ye'll pay the potheen? Yer a daisy whu-roo!
You'll do!
Whist—Mark.
The rigiment's flattered to own ye, me spark!"

THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

Reduced Rates via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During the continuace of the South Carolina Inter-State and West-Indian Exposition, to be held at Charleston, S. C., from December 1 to June 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Charleston and return from all points on its line at reduced rates. These tickets will be sold daily from November 30 to May 31, and will be of two descriptions: Season tickets, bearing a final limit of June 3, 1902, and eleven-day tickets, good to return within eleven days, including date of sale, but not good after June 3, 1902. These tickets will not be good to stop off en route. For rates and further particulars apply to Ticket Agents, 1t

School Reports.

Report of Mapleton borough schools for third month, ending Tuesday, December 3, 1901.

No. 1—Frances Isenberg, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
No. pupils enrolled	31	19	50
Average attendance	29	17	46
Per cent. of "	95	91	93

The following named pupils missed no time: Sewell Gillam, Harper Dell, Robert Truax, Carlton Stubbs, Earl O'Connor, Reed Wood, Howard Neice, Ralph Corbin, George Shoop, Ernest McCarl, James McCarl, Charles Bailey, Roy Hooper, William Howard, Robert Turnbaugh, Melva Dell, Zury Truax, Stella Fisher, Mary Graham, Catherine Holden, Fannie Chilcote, Hazel Chilcote, Eva Moore. Vistors, 2.

No. 2—Minnie Jones, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
No. pupils enrolled	27	15	42
Average attendance	23	14	37
Per cent. of "	87	93	90

The names of those who missed no time during the month are: Laura Lamberson, Cora Shoop, Mary Hooper, Montie McCarl, Almeda Neice, Edith Dell, Nora Bailey, Alice Holden, Lena Truax, Chester Gillam, Irvin Mounts, Harold Spangler, Harry Henderson, Brinton Dell, John Corbin, Vernon Neice, Ernest Miller and John Cutone. Visitors, 7.

No. 3—Anna M. Miller, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
No. pupils enrolled	14	10	24
Average attendance	12	9	21
Per cent. of "	89	92	91

The following pupils were present every day during the month: Pearl Neice, Esther Brown, Tillie Neice, Olive Morgan, Edward Spangler, Loy Rex, Clinton Deli, Victor Wallett and Tony Cutone. Florence Dell was absent one-half day.

No. 4—H. E. Swope, teacher.

	Males	Females	Total
No. pupils enrolled	11	10	21
Average attendance	10	10	20
Per cent. of "	98	95	96

The following named pupils attended every day during the month: Ada McDonald, Bertha Shoop, Emma Wright, Emory Neice, Glenn McLaughlin, Charles O'Connor, Robert McCarl, and Charles Shore. Number of visitors, 15.

Of Benefit to You.

D. S. Mitchell, Fulford, Md.: "During a long illness I was troubled with bed sores, was advised to try DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and did so with wonderful results. I was perfectly cured. It is the best salve on the market." Sure cure for piles, sores, burns. Beware of counterfeits. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

An Evangelist's Story.

"I suffered for years with a bronchial or lung trouble and tried various remedies but did not obtain permanent relief until I commenced using One Minute Cough Cure," writes Rev. James Kirkman, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers from maladies of this kind." One Minute Cough Cure affords immediate relief for coughs, colds and all kinds of throat and lung troubles. For croup it is unequalled. Absolutely safe. Very pleasant to take, never fails and is really a favorite with the children. They like it. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Estate of John Chilcote, deceased.

The undersigned administrator of John Chilcote, late of Union township, deceased, will expose the following described real estate to public sele, upon the premises, on

Friday, December 13, 1901,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, to wit:

An undivided one-half interest in a certain tract of land in said township of Union, bounded by lands now or formerly Jas. Walls, Jacob Posten's heirs. Samuel Miller, John Shoop, containing 300 acres, more or less, and having thereon erected a Frame Dwelling House, Barn and outbuildings.

Terms of Sale: 10 per cent. when property is knocked off, 23⅓ per cent. on confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage of the purchaser.

B. F. AFRICA, Administrator,
W. H. & J. S. WOODS, Attorneys, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Pa. 11-20-3t

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,
Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,
509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.
Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

Stage - Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
J. FRANK PARK.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.
W. H. SPANGLER, J. L. HOUCK.

Eat
FISHER'S
BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,

Go to Fisher's Restaurant

A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.

Call and see my line.

GEO. W. FISHER,
417 Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.

RISES DAILY
in Public Estimation.
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fall and Winter
Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,
MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 11, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	2.50	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	3.25	5.34
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	3.45	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.25	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.40	10.14	1.30	1.10	4.37	7.07
McVeytown....	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	r4.57	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton.	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6 07	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.35	12.13	3.07	h234	16.09	8.56
Tyrone.	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona.....	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 11.15, Marysville 11.27, Duncannon 11.37, Newport 11.53, Millerstown, f11.59, Mifflin f12.21, Lewistown Junction 12.36, p. m., Huntingdon 1.23, Tyrone 1.55, Altoona 2.20, Pittsburg 5.35 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

	Week days A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.56		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.11		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.20		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	.....	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	.....	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.08 A. M., Tyrone 11.32 A. M., Huntingdon 12.04 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. 1.50 and 4.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.35 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.25 P. M. week days, and 6.50 P. M. daily,

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.25 and 7.00 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.50 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. No. 7. Irreg.,	No.3 Mail,	No.1 Mail,	STATIONS.	SOUTH. No. 2. Mail,	No. 4. Mail,	No. 6. Irreg.,
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 15, "The Universal Dominion." Text, Dan. ii, 44, 45.

"The God of heaven shall set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed."

The project of uniting all men under one government is not of recent origin. As far back in the history of the race as we have any reliable records the attempt had been made. Nimrod, the half historical and half mythological hero of most ancient times, undertook to bring all into one combination, but left no permanent organization. The history of mankind is a record of attempts to realize a union of all under a central authority. Most instructive and fascinating is the story of the successive failures, the new theories proposed, their testing, the gradual advancement of thought and betterment of condition with each attempt. It is a mistake to suppose that mere thirst for arbitrary power has been the motive force which has raised the various world rulers to their places of influence. Nebuchadnezzar, Rameses the Great, Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne and the modern Napoleon each represents a principle in rulership which must of necessity be tested and its adequacy shown or disproved. In all this there has been advancement both in knowledge of human capacities, needs, and also skill in the art of supplying those requirements. The comparative study of government is recent, and much is still misty in our knowledge of the theories of the past and their application. This much is certain: No human government has yet been adequate to the demands upon it; none has been broad based enough to endure all shock and changes of a developing and enlarging civilization. The weak points as well as the strong ones in each we can detect. No one, however, has been skillful enough to correct the evils and offer the perfect scheme.

Two things are essential to the perfection of human government—first, the essential nature of man must be known and the bonds of union must be adapted to secure the highest welfare of each and all in accordance with the requirements of that nature.

Secondly, the personality of the ruler must be such that he is the perfect example and exponent of the principles of his government and the attraction of that personality must constitute the uniting force of the kingdom.

This prophecy of Daniel presents in a narrative ever charming a view of four great world empires, each of which fulfills its mission and passes. Lastly, the God of heaven erects a kingdom which does not pass. We are accustomed to interpret this as a reference to Christianity. Perhaps it has a wider meaning than the organized church. A more adequate idea would be what we term the brotherhood of man.

The gospel of Jesus Christ furnishes the basis for the union of all men in peaceful co-operation such as the world has never conceived outside the line of Christian revelation. It is based on the profoundest truths in human nature, all inclusive and abiding. It is adequate in scope, authoritative in utterance, convincing in appeal, rational in requirements. In the person of Jesus it shows a personality perfect in purity and power and persuasion.

Its basis is supreme love to God and equal love to fellow men. On this is now building the kingdom of God, the republic of man which is destined to endure eternally because the foundation is firm.

The Master Calls.

Hark! The Master calls, "I need you!"
Listen to His gentle voice;
Then with food divine He'll feed you,
Bid your burdened heart rejoice.

Do not wait like doubting Thomas
Till your eyes more clearly see.
Claim at once this precious promise—
"Heavy laden, come to Me."

See the cross on Calvary's mountain;
From its view no longer hide;
Look by faith and see the fountain
Flowing from His pierced side.

Fling your banner to the breezes;
Battle in the Christian's war.
Each recruit you win for Jesus
To your crown will add a star.

—Christian Herald.

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons' from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c at W. H. Spangler's.

Saved His Life.

"I wish to say that I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure," writes H. C. Chestenson, of Hayfield, Minn, "For three years I was troubled with dyspepsia so that I could hold nothing on my stomach. Many times I would be unable to retain a morsel of food. Finally I was confined to my bed. Doctors said I could not live. I read one of your advertisements on Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and thought it fit my case and commenced its use. I began to improve from the first bottle. Now I am cured and recommend it to all." Digests your food. Cures all stomach troubles. J. L. Houck. W. H. Spangler.

A Trip to New England.

PART II.

"At home" in Boston, the Cradle of Liberty, renowned in history and deservedly ranked as the city of science, culture and education. We reached Fall River on time leaving the boat to catch the express train, a special connection for the public who travel via the Marine division of this great railroad system.

Fall River as seen from the train fulfills the picture that imagination would draw of this great manufacturing centre. In the light of the early dawn with the frost covering everything with a beautiful mantle of crystal, the immense buildings with chimneys towering a hundred feet into the air, lining the river shore so closely that their reflection on the placid surface made a veritable fairy-land scene. The homes for the hundreds of employees on the sloping hills, numerous church spires and school houses all lend to the enchantment of the panorama, plainly indicating the condition of the community as to spiritual and educational advantages and the home life.

The first point of interest to attract us upon arrival at Boston was the great Terminal depot of the New Haven system. The shed for passenger trains covers twenty-eight tracks, all of which are in constant use by trains coming in and going out on the various divisions of this system. The building is of granite. Indeed granite in all its beauty is to be seen in Boston. The immensity of this structure caused wonder to us all. Massive columns of granite support the entrance, giving the building an ancient appearance. Its height, as most buildings in this staid New England city, is not especially high but is amply made up in the width and beauty of the architecture. We were fortunate in having a friend who represents the Rock Island railway in the city and through the courtesy of an employee of his office (the gentleman himself being at home sick) we were piloted to the Old South Church, Faneuil Hall where liberty in all its phases was discoursed and nurtured by the promoters of freedom in the long ago, Hancock Tavern, where the patriots met and arranged for the memorable "tea party." Leading to the tavern, we passed through what is doubtless the narrowest street in the country, it being only two and one-half feet wide and twenty feet long, opening from a street five and one-half feet wide and about the same length. These alleyways, as we would call them, are honored by being made streets on account of leading to points of historical interest. Not far from this point the spot where the first blood of the Revolutionary war was shed is marked in the street by a block of granite from which extends similar blocks forming a star-like figure. Standing here one can look into seven streets. At the time of our visit the streets were one mass of moving vehicles such as can scarcely be seen elsewhere. Near by was hay market, an old section full of historical interest. A general market is now located there and in passing through it we saw ten full-grown deer carcasses which we were told came from Maine. They were certainly beauties. Birds and fish of all kinds in quantities to cause us "Reubens" to wonder where it all came from and where it would all go to. The old State House, filled with curiosities, and the North Church made specially memorable by Paul Revere's Ride, all added much of interest to our sight-seeing. Taking passage by elevated system we called on our sick friend near the Public Library. I would gladly give the reader some idea of the system of surface, elevated and underground railway service but can only say that it undoubtedly excels anything yet seen in other cities which we have visited. One fare will take a passenger to any part of the city and suburban points. All the lines run to an underground or sub-way station, as it is spoken of, from which

Continued on 8th page.

WM. REED & SONS

THE CHRISTMAS SELLING

IS GOING ON RIGHT MERRILY THESE DAYS.

Everything is in holiday attire and the store is full of most attractive Christmas novelties, most of them entirely different from anything we've ever shown before. Such pretty things may be had at most moderate prices, too.

The 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c Tables

are full of pretty and useful articles, so that a little money goes a long way in filling up your list. For those who want to spend much money there are plenty of fine things in the China, Cut Glass, etc.

Along with the pretty holiday novelties are all the things one must have and which make most acceptable gifts, such as handkerchiefs mufflers, kid gloves, golf gloves, Scotch gloves, mittens, brushes, mirrors, white aprons, napkins, table linens, towels, tray cloths, embroidered and hanh-drawn bureau and sideboard scarfs, table covers and scarfs; so many things that we could not tell them all.

Then there is nothing nicer than a pretty silk waist pattern or dress pattern or a coat or piece of fur.

We have a few handsome golf capes for ladies, misses and children which we are selling at a wonderful reduction, many at ½ or less. There is no warmer or serviceable garment made and these prices make them most tempting.

It is a rare thing for a customer to go away from our cloak department dissatisfied. Our lines have met with almost universal satisfaction. You should see this line if you want a garment of any kind.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * * *
Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Store.

The Heidel Furniture Co. announce to the public that they are open for business in the rear of

T. A. Appleby's Store, Mount Union, Pa.

We can furnish promptly all kinds of furniture, carpets, mattings, etc. All kinds of repairing and repainting neatly done.

Heidel Furniture Co., Mount Union, Pa.

Just Received

a full line of

Christmas Goods

Christmas Tree Ornaments, Games, Tricycles, Hobby horses, Carts, Iron Wagons,

Also a nice line of

Opal and Rockwood Vases, Glassware, China, etc., at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

1901

TO-DAY

Our present facilities and means of serving the trade is better than ever in the past, but the underlying principle of our business is the same—earnest and honest endeavor to give dollar for dollar, and deserve your good will and confidence.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is large and complete, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, &c.

We invite special attention to our line of Ladies' Sailor Hats, —new styles in rough and fine straw; also largest assortment in town in Men's straw, crash and wool Hats,t

Don't forget his store sells 6 lbs. nice prunes for 25c.

We solicit your patronage.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

GOSSIP CAUSES TRAGEDY

Herbert Marx Kills Intruders at His Home in Virginia.

EXONERATED BY CORONER'S JURY

New York Man Accused of Insulting Cousin of a Friend—Party Went to His House to Chastise Him — Thought They Were Burglars and Fired — Two Killed, One Mortally Wounded.

Richmond, Va.—A shooting near Oak Grove, Westmoreland County, resulted in the death of William P. Taylor, Jr., and H. N. Heflin, and the mortal wounding of J. T. Stiff. Herbert Marx did the shooting. The difficulty, it is said, grew out of the charge that Marx insulted Rosa Taylor, the pretty seventeen-year-old cousin of Taylor.

Marx has denied having insulted Miss Taylor, and an investigation of the charges showed that the reported insult gained credence through country store gossip. It reached the ears of W. P. Taylor, Jr., a relative of the young girl and a former friend of Marx. He gathered several of his friends together and went to Cedar Hill, Marx's country home, for the purpose of chastising him. When they attempted to break into his house, Marx opened fire upon them, thinking they were burglars. It was not until after he had killed one man and wounded two others that he discovered their identity.

When he learned who they were he used every effort to obtain medical aid for them, and rode with the party to Wirt's Wharf, the Potomac River landing, where the wounded men were placed on a steamboat to be sent to Washington. After the departure of the boat he surrendered to the county authorities.

W. T. Guthrie, a Justice of the Peace and acting Coroner, summoned a jury and investigated the tragedy. Marx was exonerated by the Coroner's jury and also by the young woman whom he was accused of insulting. The evidence showed that the men who attacked him gave no intimation of their purpose or identity, and he had naturally assumed that they were burglars. R. H. Douglass, who was one of the attacking party, said that simultaneously with the firing of the first shot from Marx's rifle there was shooting from eight or ten places in the yard. After the Coroner's verdict Marx left for New York City, where his family live.

Heflin died at the Emergency Hospital in Washington.

NEW HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Gives the United States the Right to Build and Protect the Canal.

Washington, D. C.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was sent to the Senate. The convention gives the United States the right to build and protect the canal, which shall be open without discrimination to the commerce of the world. It is provided that in time of war the canal shall never be blockaded, while the warships of the belligerents shall be allowed equal rights of transit through the waterway.

It is not expressly provided in the treaty that the United States shall fortify the canal. This means that the navy will defend the canal. There is no express prohibition of fortifications, and perhaps the United States might build forts without violating the treaty, if forts became necessary to preserve neutrality, but forts are not contemplated in the scheme, and were not anticipated by the contracting parties.

Sentiment in the Senate is very strong in favor of quick ratification.

ISTHMIAN CANAL REPORT.

Nicaragua Route Favored, and Cost of Construction Estimated at $189,864,062.

Washington, D. C.—The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission was sent to Congress. The commission favors the Nicaragua route, and makes an estimate of $189,864,062 as the total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua. The estimated cost of the Panama route is $144,233,358, but, the report says, it would cost $109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission values the work done at $40,000,000.

The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed. With an adequate force and plant, the Commission estimates that the Nicaragua Canal can be completed in six years, exclusive of two years for preparation. The total length of the Nicaragua route is 185.66 miles.

It is estimated that the cost of operating and maintaining the Nicaragua Canal annually will be $1,350,000 greater than that of the Panama Canal. The Nicaragua route, the report says, is more advantageous for commerce.

ROBBED OF SANITY BY TERROR

Boy Loses his Mind as He Sees Death Approach.

Chicago.—Lying on his back in a great iron boiler, his cries for help unheard because of the roar and din of the big factory, Robert Carter, eighteen years old, saw a big steel drill cut its way through the steel above him, and pointing at his breast, come driving on until it caught his jumper.

Just in the nick of time the whirling drill was stopped just in time to save his life, but not soon enough to save his mind. He was taken to the South Chicago Hospital a maniac, and it is not likely he will recover his reason.

LABOR WORLD.

Thirty-five thousand working men are idle in Berlin alone.

The sailmakers of Bath, Me., have struck for the nine-hour day.

Germany will establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics like that of the United States.

It is estimated that 8000 men are employed in the mines in and about Cripple Creek, Col.

The New Zealand Government is raising the wages of its railway employes to the extent of $100,000.

The employes of the Michigan Central have voted against the pension plan proposed by the management of that road.

Germany is attempting to eliminate child labor from the factories within its borders. It is two-thirds less than it was in 1895.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has put into operation an eight-hour day plan, affecting the employes who went out on strike recently.

The Wrapper Makers' Union, which is composed of women, have started a series of strikes at New York City for higher wages and recognition of the Union.

The unemployed in the larger towns in Germany amount to from seven to ten per cent. of their populations, and the aggregate of unemployed men in Germany reaches 500,000 men.

The arbitration of labor disputes in England, under the terms of the Conciliation Act, of 1896, is said to be progressing. During the two years that ended with last June, twenty-nine disputes were settled by arbitration.

Workmen are receiving from five to ten cents an hour premium over and above the union scale of wages in several trades in the building industry because of the great demand for their services in keeping pace with the unprecedented building boom in Chicago and throughout the country.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

George Lohman, the famous cricketer, died in London.

A spring horse racing meeting will be held at Louisville, Ky.

Directum, the trotting stallion, brought $12,100 at an auction sale in New York City.

Harvard has decided to enter a team in the Intercollegiate Hookey Association this winter.

A recent football game was so strenuously contested in Indiana that revolvers were drawn by the rival teams.

The basketball fever has struck Clayton, N. J., and there is talk of erecting a special building for the game there.

Billy Lush, of New Haven, Conn., has signed a contract to play with the Boston National League team for the season of 1902.

An intercollegiate basketball association has been formed, composed on Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton and Yale teams.

Ottawa College won the football championship of Canada by defeating the Argonaults of Toronto by the score of eighteen points to three.

Yale has won the intercollegiate cross country championship team race, Pennsylvania finishing second, Cornell third, Princeton fourth and Columbia last.

The popularity of cycle racers with automobile makers and owners who want accomplished chauffeurs and the predilection of the racing men for the fleet motor machines is making tremendous inroads into the racing ranks.

The Constitution, which was built to defend the America's Cup, will be sent to England next year to compete for the Brenton's Reef Cup, now in possession of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. The cup is three times more valuable than the America's Cup, and the syndicate believes the Constitution can win the trophy.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii will pass the winter in Washington.

Senor Pi y Margell, chief of the Republican Federal party in Spain, is dead.

The Emperor of Austria has just completed his seventy-first year. He has reigned fifty-two years.

General E. T. H. Hutton has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Australian Commonwealth.

Captain J. B. Prescott is about to retire from the Boston Fire Department, after forty-seven years' service in it. He will receive a pension.

Dr. Myles Standish has just been reelected Governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. There's something in a name.

Rear-Admiral Schley has concluded to make Washington his home. He has taken a long lease on a residence in the fashionable quarter of the city.

The University of Copenhagen has granted George Brandes, the Danish author, who was born at Copenhagen in 1842, $1500 yearly, in recognition of his services to literature.

President Roosevelt sets an example to many professional men in the orderly arrangement of things in his office desk. He has to do no rough riding over misplaced papers to find what he wants.

Mayor Hart, of Boston, has been nominated seven times for the office he now holds. Mayor Lincoln, one of his predecessors, was nominated seven times and elected seven times. The first Mayor Quincy, who held office at various periods between 1822 and 1828, was a candidate nine times, and was elected six times.

WILD PLUNGE FOR LIBERTY

Condemned Man Tries to Escape Just Before His Execution.

NEARLY KILLS A CLERGYMAN

Charles Brown, One of the Murderers of Washington Hunter, at Riverside, N. J., Broke From the Death House and Fought Murderously For His Life—He is Hanged an Hour Later—The Crime.

Mount Holly, N. J.—Charles Brown, one of the murderers of Washington Hunter, paid the penalty of his share of the crime in the jail yard. A short time before he died he made a desperate attempt to escape. In doing so he wounded a constable, but not seriously. He succeeded only in getting into the jail yard, where he was cowed into surrender. He then acted coolly enough until he was being led to the gallows. Then he tried desperately to wrench his hands free from the rope binding them, and, failing, gave up his resistance.

The Rev. Mr. Deisinger, a German minister from Camden, who had been laboring with Brown to bring him to a better way of thinking, reached the jail shortly before 9 o'clock. He was conducted to Brown's cell. He remained with Brown for perhaps twenty minutes. Brown sat listening, but with evident impatience. He finally asked Mr. Deisinger to leave the cell for a few minutes.

The minister turned to go out. As he did so Brown reached down to beneath the toilet bowl in the cell and ripped from beneath it the length of large lead pipe furnishing the bowl with flushing water. It is thought he had previously prepared the pipe so that a single wrench would allow him to tear it loose.

The minister turned as he was leaving, on hearing the noise made by the prisoner. Brown sprang toward the door and, pushing the minister aside, was in the corridor. The death watch had retired a few feet from the cell door while the minister was speaking with the prisoner, and this put them at a disadvantage. Waving his length of pipe Brown ran toward the end of the corridor.

The two deputy sheriffs got out of his way. Their shouts alarmed those who were in the yard preparing the scaffold. These men rushed toward the entrance and were met by Brown. Standing close to the doorway was an axe which had been in use in erecting the scaffold. Brown dropped his lead pipe and grabbed the axe and advanced swinging it.

The deputy sheriffs drew their revolvers, and Brown was warned to stop or be shot. As the men advanced he began to retreat and backed against a wall, intending to use the axe. The deputy sheriffs rushed in, and as they did so Deputy Sheriff Woodruff's arm was grazed by the blade of the axe and cut. The wound is not dangerous. Brown was led back to a cell and secured.

He was hanged at 10.10 o'clock. The body was buried in the paupers' field at New Lisbon.

Brown was executed for the murder of Washington Hunter, of Riverside, N. J., a wealthy retired farmer. On the night of January 25 last Brown, John Young, Charles Miller and Otto Keller forced an entrance into the aged farmer's home with the intention of robbing the place. Mr. Hunter resisted and was brutally beaten with an iron bolt. His skull was crushed and he died four days later. Brown was found in Sing Sing prison, where he was serving a term for burglary. Governor Odell pardoned him in order that he might be brought here for trial on the murder charge.

BANK TELLER A DEFAULTER.

The First National of Ballston Spa Closes Its Doors—Shortage $100,000.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The First National Bank of Ballston Spa has closed its doors. Edward J. Graham, of Albany, a National Bank Examiner, posted on the main entrance an official notice stating that "this bank is closed pending an investigation by the Controller of the Currency."

It soon became generally known that United States Commissioner Charles M. Davison had issued a warrant for the arrest of the teller, Chas. E. Fitcham, who is accused of being an embezzler to the amount of more than $100,000. It is said that his peculations have covered an extended period, he having been connected with the bank for over a quarter of a century.

His plan of operations is said to have been to manipulate certificates by making false entries and appropriating balances, all of which came under his personal supervision. When the interest came due he managed to pay it out of his own pocket, which aided him in concealing his line of action.

What disposition Fitcham has made of the misappropriated funds cannot be learned. He lived in good style at Ballston Spa, and his salary was only $1000 per annum. If he had been engaged in stock operations it is not known, and his friends are at a loss to account for what he has done with the amount alleged to have been stolen by him.

Fitcham's wife and daughter are reported not to have known anything of of his conduct until he was placed under arrest, and the result is that they are prostrated with shame and grief. Fitcham has always commanded the greatest respect in Ballston Spa, and his defalcation has proved a great shock to the entire community.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@$	25½
Firsts	23	@	24½
Seconds	20	@	22
State dairy tubs, extra	23	@	23½
Imitation creamery	14	@	18½
Factory finest	—	@	15
Low grades	12½	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9½	@	10
Small	10¼	@	10¾
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	27	@	30
State and Penn	27	@	30
Western—Choice	26	@	28
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1901	2 30	@	2 35
Medium, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Pea, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, choice	2 00	@	2 05
White kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.	3 30	@	3 35
Green peas, bags	1 30	@	1 32½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, per bbl.	4 00	@	5 50
Greening, per bbl.	3 50	@	6 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
Baldwin, per bbl.	2 00	@	5 00
Pears, Seckel, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Kiefer, per bbl.	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Catawba, basket	12	@	14
Niagara, per basket	15	@	17
Concord, per basket	12	@	13
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.	5 00	@	8 00
Jersey, prime, per bbl.	6 00	@	6 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	8	@	9½
Spring chickens, per lb	—	@	7½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	7½
Ducks, per pair	50	@	70
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	12½
Fowls, Western, per lb	7	@	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb	12	@	16
Ducks, Eastern, per lb	10	@	13
Geese, Eastern, per lb	10	@	11
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	—	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	11
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	14½	@	15
1900, choice	—	@	11
1900, common to prime	8	@	10
Old odds	1	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	77½	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	60	@	70
Straw, long rye	75	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
N. Y. State, per sack	2 50	@	2 60
Sweets, N. J., per bbl.	2 25	@	3 25
Onions, State, per bag	3 00	@	3 75
Orange Co., per bag	1 75	@	4 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl.	75	@	80
String beans, per basket	6 00	@	10 00
Egg plant, per box	3 00	@	5 00
Squash, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Tomatoes, per carrier	3 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, per crate	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	1 00	@	4 00
Peppers, per carrier	3 00	@	4 00
Spinach, per bbl.	—	@	1 75
Celery, per dozen	12	@	40
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	1 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt	6	@	10
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 60	@	3 90
Spring patents	3 85	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1, N. N. Y.	—	@	83½
No. 2 N. Duluth	—	@	81⅛
No. 2 red	—	@	85⅞
Corn—No. 3	—	@	70⅝
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	52½
Track mixed	—	@	50
Rye—Western	68¾	@	69¼
State	64	@	65
Lard, city	—	@	9.85c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	12
Country dressed	5	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50	@	3 40
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 50	@	5 40
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 40	@	6 00
Country dressed, per lb	6	@	8½

MILK FAMINE RAISES PRICES.

High Price of Grain Compels Farmers to Sell Their Cattle.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The price of milk in this vicinity has been raised to a figure exceeding anything of the kind ever known here. Milk has always retailed at four cents a quart, except for a few weeks in extreme cases, when it raised to five. Now it is six cents a quart, with every indication that it will go to seven before January.

The cause is a famine due to the fact that a drought last year, followed by the high price of grain, compelled many producers to sell their cattle. This, followed by the unusually early cold weather this year, and the continued high price of fodder, has induced many farmers to transform the larger portion of their dairy into fresh beef. The famine may affect New York City, as farmers are selling their milk here at seven cents in preference to sending it to New York City at three and three-fourth cents.

Corn Prices Are Higher.

Corn prices have further advanced one and five-eighth to two cents per bushel, owing to the light interior movement and continued bullish speculation. At many points in the West prices of corn are higher than in Chicago, and the strength of the speculative markets is no incentive to farmers to ship the grain that is needed for consumption in the territory where it was grown.

Northwestern Wheat Movement Large.

The movement of wheat in the Northwest is large, but receipts of winter grain continue small.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at the rate of $5000 a year was introduced by Representative Tayler (Rep., Ohio).

Colonel Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, was acquitted by the court martial which tried him on charges of drunkenness at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Gathmann gun was condemned as practically valueless by the board which recently conducted tests at Sandy Hook.

Secretary Gage said that the United States Supreme Court decision means the refunding of all revenues collected on imports from Philippines.

Of the 3000 bills already introduced, Representatives Brownlow, of Tennessee, led the list with 352.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the Director of the Mint showed the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during November to have been $7,484,090.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

During November 3,708,766 pounds of coffee were exported from Porto Rico, the majority of which went to Europe.

Cuban delegates prepared a tariff bill for submission to Congress providing for free sugar and half rates on other products of the island.

Merchants of Manila, P. I., prepared a petition to Congress, asking that that city be made a free port.

Colonel Wint's column had a sharp brush with forty insurgents in the Sipa Mountains, P. I., killing several of them and burning fourteen cuartels.

Fourteen deserters were left behind when the United States training ship Buffalo sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico.

DOMESTIC.

Two negro train wreckers were sentenced to twenty-five years each at Montgomery, Ala.

A corner in the squash market in Minnesota was gained by a merchant in Boston.

The Grand Jury at Barnstable, Mass., returned three indictments, each charging murder by poisoning, against Jane Toppan, a nurse.

Lant K. Salsbury, City Attorney of Grand Rapids, Mich., was convicted of accepting a $75,000 bribe for the delivery of a water contract to New York capitalists during August, 1900.

At Kansas City, Mo., Walter Cavanaugh got five years for forcing his sweetheart to steal $1200 from her mother to elope with him.

Sixty-five persons were poisoned at a wedding feast near Prairie du Lac, Wis., but doctors said all will recover.

The Lenoir City Bank, at Lenoir City, Tenn., closed its doors. It has a capital of $50,000. It is stated depositors will get all due them.

With a shotgun, Charles Peters, employe of a packing company, blew his head off at St. Joseph, Mo.

With her throat cut with an ax Mrs. R. J. Roland, wife of a poor farmer at Macon, Ga., was found dead in the yard, but there was no clew to the murderer.

A trolley car, containing five passengers, dashed down a steep hill at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and sank in the Hudson River, drowning David Baruth, a commercial traveler, of New York City.

Richard Croker announced that he was weary of the leadership of Tammany Hall, at New York City, and would shift some of the burdens at least to the shoulders of another.

Mayor Robert J. Black, of McKeesport, Penn., received a letter from Myersville, Ind., notifying him he will be killed within ten days unless he gives up $30,000.

Wrapping fifteen horse blankets around the postoffice safe, at Spencer, Mass., burglars blew open the door and secured $400 in money and stamps.

A boiler explosion at New Decatur, Ala., killed four men.

Former Canadians now residing in American cities are moving again to have Mrs. Maybrick released from prison in England.

The City Hall, at Denver, Col., was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is $200,000.

At Paris, Texas, a motion for a new trial was overruled in the case of Solomon Hotama, the "witch killer," and sentence was passed on him to be hanged on February 14. An appeal will be taken.

FOREIGN.

American officials in Constantinople, Turkey, received information from Salonica that both Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka were alive and well.

The Imperial Government of Great Britain will aid on a large scale the defense system of the Dominion of Canada.

Lord Salisbury, at the Guildhall, London, reception to the Prince and Princes of Wales, said the support of the colonies was worth more than the censure of other nations.

The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies sanctioned the gold standard law, which had already been approved by the Senate.

Friends of Captain Dreyfus, in France, are beginning to differ on theoretical points connected with the trial.

The claims arising out of the recent outrages committed by the Triad Society on the German missionaries at Swatow, China, were settled. The Chinese agreed to pay an indemnity of 20,000 Mexican dollars.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The World Grows Better — The Time in Which We Live is Wonderful For Disaster and Wonderful For Blessings—Infidelity Dwindling.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage recites some great events and shows that the world is advancing in the right direction; text, Joel ii, 30, "I will show wonders in the heavens and in the earth."

Dr. Cumming—great and good man—would have told us the exact time of the fulfillment of this prophecy. As I stepped into his study in London on my arrival from Paris just after the French had surrendered at Sedan the good doctor said to me: "It is just what I had told you about France. People laughed at me because I talked about the seven horns and the vials, but I foresaw all this from the book of Daniel and the book of Revelation." Not taking any such responsibility in the interpretation of the passage, I simply assert that there are in it suggestions of many things in our time.

Our eyes dilate and our heart quickens in its pulsations as we read of events in the third century, the sixth century, the eighth century, the fourteenth century, but there were more far-reaching events crowded into the nineteenth century than into any other, and the last twenty years eclipse any preceding twenty. We read in the daily newspapers of events announced in one paragraph and without any special emphasis—events which a Herodotus, a Josephus, a Xenophon, a Gibbon, would have taken whole chapters or whole volumes to elaborate. Looking out upon our time, we must cry out in the words of the text, "Wonders in the heavens and in the earth."

I propose to show you that the time in which we live is wonderful for disaster and wonderful for blessing, for there must be lights and shades in this picture as in all others. Need I argue that our time is wonderful for disaster? Our world has had a rough time since by the hand of God it was bowled out into space. It is an epileptic earth—convulsion after convulsion; frosts pounding it with sledge hammer of icebergs and fires melting it with furnaces seven times heated. It is a wonder to me it has lasted so long. Meteors shooting by on this side and grazing it and meteors shooting by on the other side and grazing it, none of them slowing up for safety. Whole fleets and navies and argogosics and flotillas of worlds sweeping all about us. Our earth like a fishing smack off the banks of Newfoundland, while the Majestic and the St. Paul and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse rush by. Besides that, our world has by sin been damaged in its internal machinery, and ever and anon the furnaces have burst, and the walking beams of the mountains have broken, and the islands have shipped a sea, and the great hulk of the world has been jarred with accidents that ever and anon threatened immediate demolition.

But it seems to us as if the last hundred years were especially characterized by disaster—volcanic, oceanic, epidemic. I say volcanic because an earthquake is only a volcano hushed up. When Stromboli and Cotopaxi and Vesuvius stop breathing, let the foundations of the earth beware! Seven thousand earthquakes in two centuries recorded in the catalogue of the British association! Trajan, the emperor, goes to ancient Antioch, and amid the splendors of his reception is met by an earthquake that nearly destroys the emperor's life.

Lisbon, fair and beautiful, at 1 o'clock on the 1st of November, 1755, in six minutes 60,000 have perished, and Voltaire writes of them, "For that region it was the last judgment; nothing wanting but a trumpet!" Europe and America feeling the throb—1500 chimneys in Boston partly or fully destroyed!

But the disasters of other times have had their counterpart in later times. In 1812 Caracas was caught in the grip of an earthquake, in 1882 in Chile 100,000 square miles of land by volcanic force upheaved to four and seven feet of permanent elevation, in 1854 Japan felt the geological agony; Naples shaken in 1857, Mexico in 1858; Mendoza, the capital of the Argentine Republic, in 1861; Manila terrorized in 1863: the Hawaiian Islands by such force uplifted and let down in 1871; Nevada shaken in 1871, Antioch in 1872; California in 1872, San Salvador in 1873, while 1883 what subterranean excitement! Ischia, an island of the Mediterranean, a beautiful Italian watering place, vineyard clad, surrounded by all natural charm and historical reminiscence; yonder Capri, the summer resort of the Roman emperors; yonder Naples, the paradise of art—this beautiful island suddenly toppled into the trough of the earth, 8000 merrymakers perishing, and some of them so far down beneath the reach of human obsequies that it may be said of many a one of them, as it was said of Moses, "The Lord buried him." Italy, all Europe weeping, all Christendom weeping where there were hearts to sympathize and Christians to pray. But while the nations were measuring that magnitude of disaster, measuring it not with golden rod like that with which the angel measured heaven, but with the black rule of death, Java, of the Indian archipelago, the most fertile island of all the earth, is caught in the grip of the earthquake, and mountain after mountain goes down, and city after city until that island, which produces the best beverage of all the world, produced the ghastliest catastrophe. One hundred thousand people dying, dead! Coming nearer home, on August 31, 1886, the great earthquake which prostrated one-half of Charleston, S. C.

But look at the disasters cyclonic. At the mouth of the Ganges are three islands, the Hattiah, the Sundeep and the Dakin Shabazpore. In the midnight of October, 1877, on all those three islands the cry was, "The waters!" A cyclone arose and rolled the sea over those three islands, and of a population of 340,000, 215,000 were drowned. Only those saved who had climbed to the top of the highest trees! Did you ever see a cyclone? No? Then I pray God you may never see one. I saw a cyclone on the ocean, and it swept us 800 miles back from our course, and for thirty-six hours during the cyclone and after it we expected every moment to go to the bottom. They told us before we retired at 9 o'clock that the barometer had fallen, but at 11 o'clock at night we were awakened with the shock of the waves. All the lights out! Crash went all the lifeboats. Waters rushing through the skylights down into the cabin and down on the furnaces until they hissed and smoked in the deluge. Seven hundred people praying, shrieking. Our great ship poised a moment on the top of a mountain of phosphorescent fire and then plunged down, down, down until it seemed as if she never would again be righted. Ah, you never want to see a cyclone at sea!

But I was in Minnesota, where there was one of those cyclones on land that swept the city of Rochester from its foundations and took dwelling houses, barns, men, women, children, horses, cattle and tossed them into indiscriminate ruin and lifted a rail train and dashed it down, a mightier hand than that of engineer on the airbrake. Cyclone in Kansas, cyclone in Missouri, cyclone in Wisconsin, cyclone in Illinois, cyclone in Iowa! Satan, prince of the power of the air, never made such cyclonic disturbances as he has in our day. And am I not right in saying that one of the characteristics of the time in which we live is disaster cyclonic?

But look at the disasters oceanic. Shall I call the roll of the dead shipping? Ye monsters of the deep, answer when I call your names. The Ville de Havre, the Schiller, the City of Boston, the Melville, the President, the Cimbria, the Oregon, the Mohegan. But why should I go on calling the roll when none of them answers, and the roll is as long as the white scroll of the Atlantic surf at Cape Hatteras breakers? If the oceanic cables could report all the scattered life and all the bleached bones that they rub against in the ocean, what a message of pathos and tragedy for both beaches! In one storm eighty fishermen perished off the coast of Newfoundland and whole fleets of them off the coast of England. God help the poor fellows at sea and give high seats in heaven to the Grace Darlings and Ida Lewises and the lifeboat men hovering around Goodwin sands and the Skerries! The sea, owning three-fourths of the earth, proposes to capture the other fourth, and is bombarding the land all around the earth. The moving of the hotels at Brighton Beach backward 100 yards from where they once stood, a type of what is going on all around the world and on every coast. The Dead Sea rolls to-day where ancient cities stood.

So I rejoice day by day. Work for all to do, and we may turn the crank of the Christian machinery this way or that, for we are free agents. But there is the track laid so long ago no one remembers it—laid by the hand of the Almighty God in sockets that no terrestrial or satanic pressure can ever affect.

And along the track the car of the world's redemption will roll and roll to the Grand Central depot of the millennium. I have no anxiety about the track. I am only afraid that for our indolence and unfaithfulness God will discharge us and get some other stoker and some other engineer. The train is going through with us or without us.

There is a house in London where Peter the Great of Russia lived awhile when he was moving through the land incognito and in workman's dress, that he might learn ship carpentry, by which he could supply the needs of his people. A stranger was visiting at that house, "What's in that box?" The owner said: "I don't know. That box was there when I got the house, and it was there when my father got it. We havn't had any curiosity to look at it. I guess there's nothing in it." "Well," said the stranger, "I'll give you £2 for it." "Well, done." The £2 was paid, and the contents of that box were sold to the Czar of Russia for $50,000. In it the lathing machine of Peter the Great, his private letters and documents of value beyond all monetary consideration. And here are the events that seem very insignificant and unimportant, but they incase treasures of Divine Providence and eternities of meaning which after awhile God will demonstrate before the ages as being of stupendous value.

When Titans play quoits they pitch mountains, but who owns these gigantic natural forces we are constantly reading about? Whose hand is on the throttle valve of the volcanoes? Whose foot, suddenly planted on the footstool, makes the continents quiver? God! I must be at peace with Him.

Through the Lord Jesus Christ this God is mine and He is yours. I put the earthquake that shook Palestine at the crucifixion against all the down rockings of the centuries. This God on our side, we may challenge all the centuries of time and all the cycles of eternity.

Those of you who are in midlife may well thank God that you have seen so many wondrous things, but there are people alive to-day who may live to see the shimmering veil between the material and the spiritual world lifted.

Magnetism, a word with which we cover up our ignorance, will yet be an explored realm. Electricity, the fiery courser of the sky, that Benjamin Franklin lassoed and Morse and Bell and Edison have brought under complete control, has greater wonders to reveal.

Whether here or departed this life, we will see these things. It does not make much difference where we stand, but the higher the standpoint the larger the prospect. We will see them from heaven if we do not see them from earth.

Years ago I was at Fire Island, Long Island, and I went up in the cupola from which they telegraph to New York the approach of vessels hours before they come into port. There is an opening in the wall, and the operator puts his telescope through that opening and looks out and sees vessels far out at sea. While I was talking with him he went up and looked out. He said, "We are expecting the Arizona tonight." I said: "Is it possible you know all those vessels? Do you know them as you know a man's face?" He said: "Yes. I never make a mistake. Before I see the hulls I often know them by the masts. I know them all—I have watched them so long."

Oh, what a grand thing it is to have ships telegraphed and heralded long before they come to port, that friends may come down to the wharf and welcome their long absent ones! So to-day we take our stand in the watch tower, and through the glass of inspiration we look off and see a whole fleet of ships coming in. That is the ship of peace, flag with one star of Bethlehem floating above the topgallants. That is the ship of the church, mark of salt water high upon the smokestack, showing she has had rough weather, but the Captain of Salvation commands her, and all is well with her. The ship of heaven, mightiest craft ever launched, millions of passengers waiting for millions more, prophets and apostles and martyrs in the cabin, conquerors at the foot of the mast, while from the rigging hands are waving this way as if they knew us, and we wave back again, for they are ours. They went out from our own households. Ours! Hail, hail! Put off the black and put on the white. Stop tolling the funeral bell and ring the wedding anthem. Shut up the hearse and take the chariot.

Now the ship comes around the great headland. Soon she will strike the wharf and we will go aboard her. Tears for ships going out. Laughter for ships coming in. Now she touches the wharf. Throw out the planks. Block not up that gangway with embracing long lost friends, for you will have eternity of reunion. Stand back and give way until other millions come aboard her. Farewell to sin! Farewell to struggle! Farewell to sickness! Farewell to death! "Blessed are all who enter in through the gates into the city."

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THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 15.

Subject: The Passover, Ex. xii., 1-17 — Golden Text, I Cor. v., 7 — Memory Verses, 12-14 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "The Lord spake." The work of redemption, the appointment of the feast, the change in the calendar, were all divine. The source of all was God, not Moses.

2. "This month." Abib, or Nisan; corresponding as nearly as possible to the last half of March and the first half of April. The Jewish months began with the new moon. "Beginning of months." The first not only in order, but in estimation. It had formerly been the seventh according to the reckoning of the civil year which began in September and which continued unchanged, but from this time Abib was to stand first in the national religious year.

3. "Speak," etc. Through the elders, V. 21. "A lamb for an house." A kid might be taken. V. 5. The service was to be a domestic one, for the deliverance was to be from an evil threatened to every house in Egypt.

4. "If the household be too little." That is, if there be not enough persons in one family to eat a whole lamb, then two families must join together. The rabbins tell us that there should be at least ten persons to one paschal lamb, and not more than twenty. "According to the number." There may be a want of persons to feed upon the lamb, though there can be no lack of food for them to feed upon. Every man "according to his eating" may feast to the full upon Christ.

5. "Without blemish." That is, entire, whole, sound, having neither defect nor deformity. This was a type of Christ. See Heb. 7: 26; 1 Pet. 1: 19. The Saviour —the Lamb of God was (1) perfect, (2) innocent and (3) slain as a sacrifice for others. (4) He was offered at the season and at the very hour of the pascal sacrifice. (5) Not a bone was broken. (6) He is able to take away our sins. John 1: 29.

6. "Keep it up." The Hebrew implies that it was to be kept with great care. "Until the fourteenth." It was to be separated from the rest of the flock four days before the time of sacrifice. "In the evening." Literally, "between the evenings;" that is, from the time the sun begins to decline to that of its full setting, say, between 3 and 6 o'clock. The rabbins mark four things that were required in the first passover that were never required afterward: 1. The eating of the lamb in their houses dispersed through Goshen. 2. The taking the lamb on the tenth day. 3. The striking of its blood on the door posts and lintels of their houses. 4. Their eating it in haste.

7. "Take of the blood." The life is in the blood. This typifies the blood of Christ which was shed for the sins of the world. "Strike it." This was done by dipping a bunch of hyssop into the blood. V. 22. "Two side posts," etc. This was done as a mark of safety, a token of deliverance, that the destroying angel, when passing through the land to slay the first born of the Egyptians, might see and pass over the houses of the Israelites and spare their families.

8. "Eat the flesh." Undoubtedly this feast had a physical purpose. The Israelites were to start in the middle of the night on a long and wearisome journey, and it was important that they should not start fasting. Eating together is a symbol of fellowship and a covenant of unity. "Roast with fire." For the sake of expedition; and this difference was always observed between the cooking of the pascal lamb and the other offerings. 2 Chron. 35: 13. "Unleavened bread." This was also for the sake of dispatch. Deut. 16: 3. There was also a typical meaning attached to the unleavened bread; leaven was emblematical of evil. Luke 12: 1; 1 Cor. 5: 8. "With bitter herbs." This was to remind the Hebrews of their great afflictions in Egypt, and also of the trials to which they were subject on account of sin. Our bitter herbs are the remembrance of sins committed and the confession of our wrongdoings. The cup of repentance is bitter.

9. "Raw." That is, unfit for use, and therefore unfit for representing spiritual enjoyment. "Sodden." Boiled. It must not be deprived of any portion of its savor. "Head with his legs," etc.—See R. V. Not a bone was to be broken. This pointed to Christ. See John 19: 36.

10. "Let nothing of it remain." The lamb was to be eaten, all eaten, eaten by all, and eaten at once. The Lord Jesus is to be received into the soul as its food, and this is to be done with a whole Christ, by each one of His people, and done just now. The Israelites must not only slay, they must eat. It is not enough that Christ has died for us, we must receive Him into our hearts and lives. "Until the morning." To prevent putrefaction, which would soon take place in a hot country. That which is offered to God must not become corrupt.

11. "Girded," etc. Every preparation must be made for an immediate departure. The long, flowing robes were girded around the loins; shoes, or sandals, not worn in the house or at meals, were fastened to the feet, and the traveler's staff was taken in hand. These instructions are understood by the Jews to apply only to the first passover. "The Lord's passover." Called by this name because the destroying angel passed over the dwellings of the Israelites, while destroying the Egyptians.

12. "Gods of Egypt." 1. God smote objects of Egyptian worship, in destroying the first born of the king and the animals which were worshiped. 2. This showed the worthlessness of these gods, for they were powerless to save the people.

13. "The blood a token." Or sign. The blood was a sign of God's mercy, love, protection and deliverance: it was also a sign of the obedience and faith of the Israelites.

14. "This day—a memorial." To keep in remembrance God's mercy in bringing them out of Egypt, and His judgments on their oppressors. "A feast." It was to be annually observed, and celebrated with solemn religious joy as long as they remained a distinct people. "An ordinance." It was an institution of God, and was neither to be altered nor set aside by any human authority.

15. "Cut off." There are thirty-six places in which this cutting off is threatened against the Jews for neglect of some particular duty. It probably means that the one thus "cut off" was separated "from the rights and privileges of an Israelite."

16. "An holy convocation." The people were called together by the sound of trumpets "to attend the rites and ordinances of divine worship." God is a holy being and must be worshiped in holiness. Psa. 29: 2.

17. "The feast of unleavened bread." This seems to be only another name for the feast of the Passover. Ex. 23: 15.

Japanese Persons of Wealth.

There are only 441 persons in Japan who are worth $250,000 or more.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Death Ends Poison Mystery.

William Herb, supposed to have been made ill by a dose of strychnine, died at his home, near Eshbach. With his death the Bechtelsville poison mystery ends. It is believed that if Herb was poisoned it was a case of suicide. Herb was the central figure of the rumors of a number of supposed poisonings. He frequently called on his cousin, Mrs. Herbst, a widow, who lived with her sons, Pierre, agen seventeen, and Daniel, aged sixteen. Last May a daughter of Mrs. Herbst died suddenly. Herb had been with her shortly before. In August Reuben Reitnauer died, supposedly from blood poisoning. Reitnauer was a cousin of Herb, and both worked at the Bechtelville crusher. Young Daniel Herbst was also employed at the cinder crusher. Several weeks ago Daniel and Pierre Herbst drove Herb away from their house, having quarreled with him on account of his calling to see their mother. Two weeks ago Daniel was taken ill while eating his dinner at the crusher. A white powder was found on his food in his dinner kettle. The remainder of the food was fed to a dog, which died. An examination of the dog's stomach showed that it had been poisoned.

Woman Cannot Escape the Gallows.

Judge Ermentrout has handed down an opinion in the case of Kate Edwards, convicted of murder in the first degree as an accomplice in the killing of her husband, John Edwards, whose body was found in a cistern near Stouchsburg on the morning of July 4 last, refusing a new trial. The opinion says: "A careful examination of the records in this case discloses no material error nor injustice to the defendant, and convinces the Court that no self-respecting jury could have returned any other verdict."

Struck Fourth Time and Killed.

Struck by an engine, Jacob Bechtold, a veteran of the Civil War, was killed within sight of his home at Lancaster. He persisted on walking on the railroad tracks as the shortest route to the centre of the city, and three times before he was struck by trains and badly hurt. When advised not to walk on the tracks he always replied that there was no engine ever made that could kill him.

Workmen Torn to Pieces.

By the premature explosion of dynamite being prepared for a blast at the Pennsylvania Railroad improvements at Juniata bridge Elkton Lukens, white, aged eighteen years, of Bern avenue, was blown into the air fifty feet and his arms, legs and head were torn from his body. Paul Jones, colored, of West Virginia, was also thrown many feet into the air, and his head was torn to pieces.

Contesting Their Father's Will.

At Lebanon, children of Edward Gebhard, who died in 1899, leaving an estate valued at $50,000, are contesting the will, alleging that the principal beneficiaries, Henry and Edward Gebhard, unduly influenced their father in making the instrument. They said their father's intention was to have the estate divided equally, except that his daughter Maria was to have $1000 extra for caring for him.

Murder Followed by Murder.

Detected robbing a house at Connellsville, an unknown negro fatally shot Mrs. Antonio Rosso, wife of an Italian miner. An armed mob of enraged Italians started in pursuit of the fleeing murderer, and met William Dimson, colored. They mistook him for the man they were seeking and beat him into insensibility. The man was fatally injured.

Two Miners Crushed to Death.

Struck by a mine car near the top of Turkey Run colliery slope, at Shenandoah, Henry Geary was hurled to the bottom and instantly killed. Michael Manosky was crushed to death by a fall of coal in Maple Hill colliery. Igniting gas with a naked lamp, William Noon and Peter Berchick were horribly burned by an explosion at Packer No. 3 colliery.

Child's Play Brought Awful Death.

While playing with the kitchen fire four-year-old Oliver Abrams, of Chester, was terribly burned, and soon after died. His night dress caught fire, and his three-year-old sister bravely attempted to extinguish the blaze. Her screams brought help, and a neighbor smothered the flames.

State's Record of Year's Business.

Statistics for the fiscal year ended November 30 last show that during that period the State's receipts aggregated $17,727,432.46, and the expenditures were $16,669,399.05; excess of receipts over expenditures, $1,058,033.41.

All Through the State.

Lewistown's Board of Trade will be incorporated.

A savings and loan association is about being started at Birdsboro.

All the inmates of the Berks County prison will be vaccinated.

While hanging clothes at Hazleton Miss Mamie Reilly fell dead.

The revenue receipts at Lancaster for November were $276,672.43.

Jumping into the river at Williamsport, Mrs. Mary Weiss committed suicide.

William Hesser was elected Commander of Zook Post, G. A. R., at Norristown.

Charles Fry was whirled to death by shafting at a Shamokin colliery breaker.

Counterfeit $5 bills, made by raising the figures on $1 bills, are in circulation at Oil City.

GRAIN PRICES GO SKYWARD

Boom in Cereals Causes Pandemonium on the Chicago Exchange.

RESULT OF SUMMER'S DROUGHT

Wheat Led All Other Pits, Going to Eighty-three Cents, With Millions of Bushels Selling — Remarkable Strength of the Market Due to Natural Causes and Not to Manipulations—The End Not Yet.

Chicago.—Pandemonium broke forth afresh on the Board of Trade Saturday. Prices for all the grains went skyward, high records for the season were badly broken, and there was more activity and excitement and a greater amount of business transacted than there has been during one season for many months. It was a short session at that. The bulls carried everything before them. Shorts, after they had been firmly convinced that the almost marvelous strength exhibited in all the markets and the great amount of grain changing hands were not the result of any manipulations, but instead came solely from natural causes, began to grow frightened, and made a wild rush for any opening they could find in which they could cover some of their outstanding accounts.

Wheat easily led all other pits and set such a rapid pace that it was a difficult task to follow. The pit opened with a jump and disregarded the usual governing factors. Bullish enthusiasm did everything. The country was crying for huge quantities, and it was a case of buy, buy, buy. Such a market was a great temptation to holders of long wheat, and soon a flood of it poured in from several sources. One prominent broker threw a million and a half bushels on the market, and it had practically no appreciable effect. Where several large sellers were making fat profits, there were as many others taking in all offerings with avidity. Commission houses had orders that demonstrated that the public was bigger than the professional.

Some traders predict that the developments of the week are but the beginning. After the day's session the traders realized that all the local professionals were about sold out; the country has taken up all their holdings.

The day's trading was altogether too large to allow any industrial operations to have any influence. Wheat for May delivery sold Thursday at 80⅝ cents. That was one-eighth of a cent better than it had sold during the year. Saturday it touched 83 cents. May corn was bought and sold at 69 cents. This is a half cent higher than it has sold previously this year. May oats, too, set a new high mark. The highest point was 47⅝ cents. Most of the activity was in wheat, but corn and oats were not far in the rear. Most of the farmers who have been such conspicuous figures in the trading during the week had departed, but there were still many of them present, and these were very active. It has all come about as a result of the loss of 800,000,000 bushels of corn by last summer's drought.

JUSTICE KILLS A PREACHER.

Shoots Him in His Parsonage For Saying the Peace Officer Was a Liar.

Birmingham, Ala. — Justice of the Peace R. D. Coffman, at Brookside, shot and killed the Rev. J. W. Bradford, pastor of the Methodist Church. The shooting took place in the parsonage after Mr. Bradford had ordered Coffman to leave the place. Three shots were fired, one taking effect in the right temple.

Several months ago a feud started in the Brookside Church and Coffman withdrew, being a leader of one side. On Sunday Mr. Bradford desired to take this opportunity of expressing the hope that the coming year would be a prosperous one, and he said it would be if such men as Coffman were kept out and so prevented from "lying on the church and the pastor." It was reported that Coffman had been indulging in talk about the church and Mr. Bradford. The purport of the address was communicated to Coffman, and he called at the parsonage to see the minister. The minister ordered Coffman to leave the place. Coffman then shot him and surrendered to Marshal Sorrell, asserting that the minister attempted to shoot him. Mr. Bradford died two hours after the shooting.

DEATH FOLLOWED DREAMS.

Family Believed Girl Had Supernatural Warning—Died of Weak Heart.

Middletown, N. Y.—After three times dreaming that she was shrouded in white, lying in a coffin, Miss Grace Van Tyle, twenty years old, daughter of Peter Van Tyle, of Mount Orange, is dead.

Miss Van Tyle's remarkable premonition of death was related by her to the various members of her family each morning after the dream occurred. The young woman appeared to worry over it considerably, but her relatives tried to persuade her that it meant nothing.

"I hope it means nothing," she exclaimed on one occasion, "but I have seen the vision plainly, and I even saw a hearse driven to the door and a funeral procession follow it to the grave."

Miss Van Tyle was found dead in her bed a few days ago. Her relatives believe her three successive dreams were sent as warnings, but physicians express the opinion that worry over the dreams caused her naturally weak heart to give way.

Hugo Mayer. | Hugo Mayer. | Hugo Mayer. | Hugo Mayer.

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS.

Smoking Jackets.
If he smokes buy him one, if he don't, get him one anyway and he will learn to smoke. Ours are the kind that will make him stay at home in the nights. We have a handsome line from $3.50 to $9.00

Knit Jackets
At $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

Sweaters
For boys, 50 cents, $1.00 and $1.50. Sweaters for men at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, and $4.00.

Way's Mufflets.
Some of the fellows call them bluff sweaters, at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Mackintoshes and Rain Coats
From $1.50 to $6.50.

Umbrellas.
For ladies, men and children, from 33 cents to $6.50. In the ladies' and gents' line we have some beauties at $1.50.

Trunks
In the round top shape at $2.00 Square tops range in price from $2.50 to $12.00.

Suit Cases
In all styles and many different kinds of leather. Our best values are in the $4, $5 and $6 lines, others as low as $1.50 and up to $13.50.

Satchels
Of all kinds, colors and shapes, low as 75c and up to $12.00.

HUGO MAYER'S
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

Now for the Holidays.

With the passing of Thanksgiving our thoughts turn toward that **Great Gift-Giving Day—CHRISTMAS**—which is only a short time away. We've been preparing for the holiday trade for weeks and weeks—brought the best here for you to select from—useful articles at prices that are sure to tempt you. No trouble finding just what you want at just the price. Never have the selections been more beautiful. We urge early buying—the stocks are at their best now, and many of the finest fancies cannot be duplicated.

For a man's or a boy's Christmas buy what he's going to buy for himself, if you don't. Buy it where he buys—at a man's store.

We have not the time nor space to mention everything we have to sell, but take it for granted we have everything that men or boys wear, except shoes.

Read this advertisement carefully and it might help you to decide what to buy.

We give Stamps with all purchases. Also Calendars for 1902.

You can select what you want now and have it laid by until Christmas, and we will promise not to say a word about it.

Do not Forget that We are Headquarters for Handkerchiefs
of all Kinds for Gents.

Initial handkerchiefs and lots of them, at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 50c, in Japanese silk, all silk and linen.

Plain white Silks at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Plain white Linen at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

White, with colored borders, also red and blue for work at 5 cents and 10 cents.

Underwear for boys, 25c and 50 cts. Men's underwear, fleece-lined or allwool, also cotton mixed at 25c. 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 67½c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and up to $2.50 a garment.

Overalls for men 50c and 90c each, the best in the world for the price. Boys' overalls 25c, 35c and 50c.

Boys' knee pants, best made for the money, 25c to $1.25.

What to Buy Him for a Gift.

BATH ROBES.
There is a world of comfort in a bath robe. These garments have become an indispensable part of a man's wardrobe. We have them made from every suitable material and made in a way to make them comfortable. Prices from $2.50 to $8.50.

KID GLOVES.
For men, lined or unlined, at 50 cents, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50. Kid mits for men, ladies or children, 50c and $1.00.

Wool and Knit Gloves
For men, ladies and children, in all the new colors, 25c and 50c.

HATS
For men and boys, all kinds, shapes, styles and colors, from 50 cents to $3.00.

New shapes in men's, boys' and children's caps, either to pull over the ears or not, at 25 cents to $2, also Toques for children at 25 cents and 50 cents.

SHIRTS
Of all kinds for men and boys, in either soft or stiff bosom, plain white or fancy, also two collars. Shirts 50 cents to $2.00.

Night Shirts
Plain white or embroidered, also outing cloth 50 cents, 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.50.

Neckwear
In all of the latest styles, narrow or wide four-in-hands, tecks, puffs, shield, bows, band bows, or the new string ties. The newest things are all here at 25 and 50c

New shapes in linen and Rubber collars, 2 for 25 cents and 25 cents apiece.

Now it might be that you are thinking of spending more money that the above mentioned articles call for, if so, what's wrong with a nice Suit or Overcoat? We have them, and lots of them. Can fit any size man or boy.

BOYS' SUITS
Start at 98c with all prices in between up to $7.50. Some lines that we are closing out we will sell way below cost, especially in double-breasted and vestee styles.

BOYS' OVERCOATS
In either short, long or medium lengths, also the Russian blouse overcoats for small chaps from $2.50 to $8.00.

Youth's Suits and Overcoats
Same materials and made same as men's. All styles and at low prices, considering the workmanship and materials. From $4.00 to $16.50.

No store in town has as large or as varied a stock of men's suits, overcoats and odd trousers as we have. If you don't believe it, come and see for yourself.

Another New Lot of Yoke Overcoats
Just came in to-day, some as long as fifty inches. They are very swell. All sizes. Prices on these long overcoats range from $6.00 to $20.00.

Overcoats in the Short and Medium Lengths
In light or dark colors, also black and blue. Range in price from $5.00 to $18.00.

Odd trousers, all kinds from working pants to the finest dress pants, and from $1.00 to $7.00, with all in between prices.

Men's Suits for working, for evening wear and for the finest and nobbiest dressers. Fancy mixtures from $5.00 to $20.00, black suits at $5.00 to $20.00 and all in between prices.

We guaranteee to give you the best of values, no matter whether your purchase is $5.00 or $50.00, and if you are not pleased or satisfied with what you buy, bring the goods back in same condition as when bought and we will refund your money without a murmur. That's fair, isn't it?

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall
Corner Fourth and Penn Streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

P. S.—We deliver all packages to any place in town and at any time you want them.

A Trip to New England.

Continued from 5th page.

point, without extra charge, the passenger can get trains in all directions to all points of the compass. It was a revelation not unpleasing to one who has many times been compelled to pay two or three fares in making a small trip in other cities for lack of familiarity with the various lines which do not exchange.

The Stock Exchange building is one of great beauty and massive proportions. The Bulls and the Bears were hard at work when we visited the balcony overlooking the pit. Their performance was very attractive even if we could not understand a word. Every fellow was trying to make more noise than his neighbor and our Boston friend did not express himself as to the comparison made by one of our party who made use of the expression sometimes heard in the country, "That beats hen wrastlin." In this case it was certainly as appropriate, I guess, as it would be anywhere. The Public Library was a marvel of architectural beauty and with its thousands of books classified in a manner to meet the requirements of all classes of patrons does credit to city and country. A daughter of Dr. E. C. Kellar has charge of one of the departments of the library. The doctor, a sister of the late W. H. Rex of our village, is prominent in educational matters, being a member of the school board, which in a city like Boston means much important work of a nature which requires special ability. A call at her suburban home in Jamaica Plains found the doctor and her niece, Miss Retta Curry, whom many ITEM readers know, in good health. They were glad to hear from the friends in the Keystone state and our short visit to their home will always be remembered with pleasure. With full directions for getting to Bunker Hill monument, we said goodbye and were soon landed on this historical spot and found the great granite structure quite up to our expectation. Souvenirs without number were in presence, some of which we brought with us. The monument not having an elevator we were unable to get to the top. Persons who wish to do so can climb the ladder, which the younger members would have undertaken but it was vetoed, being just a little too high up in the world for the writer when the height was to be attained hand over hand. After viewing Charlestown's many historic sights, we wended our way to Boston proper and later on to Fall River and again returning to New York by steamer fully enjoying our return trip as we did the previous one.

Another day in Brooklyn with friends who helped us with our sight-seeing. Prospect Park, New York Stock Exchange Gen. Grant's Tomb and many other places too numerous to mention. Central Park was much enjoyed by all. The menagerie in this park excels anything of the kind in the country. Our time was too limited to satisfy the younger members of the party. Express train brought us to the City of Brotherly Love. I wonder how the name applies, considering how the "brothers" disagree continually in our leading city of the old Keystone state.

At home among the hills to rest, and we are all thankful for home. While pleasure is obtained from sight-seeing and knowledge gained from travel, the fact remains that "there is no place like home" and no home like our own—to us.

J. G. H.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. H. WELKER, Proprietor
JUNIATA HOUSE.
Livery and Feed Stable in connection. Also proprietor Welker's Meat Market, in Crum building opposite P. R. R. depot, Mount Union. Meat wagon runs to Mapleton Tuesday and Saturday of each week. Terms cash.

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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

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YOU HAVE NOT
been to A. B. GILLAM'S store lately, you have not
SEEN THE IMPROVEMENTS
THAT HAVE BEEN MADE.

No need to tell our regular patrons because they all know that the greatest variety of goods and lowest prices are found here. Our stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES
will be found to be of the choicest kind.

SHOES.
We still have some shoes and will add others to them each week, that will be sold at cost.

BLANKETS.
Our stock of blankets, haps, etc., is complete, and will be sold at a very low figure.

UNDERWEAR.
Now is the time to buy your underwear. We have quite a variety of men's, ladies' and children's.

In fact you will find everything that goes to make up a good store.

All marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a share of your patronage.

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